**INSURANCE.**
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

# The Bombay Chronicle

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

**INSURANCE.**
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

VOL. XVII NO. 49--- BOMBAY MONDAY FEBRUARY 25 1929 ONE ANNA.


## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden. | |
| 1 Mar. | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 9 " | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11,518 |
| 16 " | Rawalpindi @ | | 16,619 |
| 23 " | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 30 " | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 6 Apr. | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 13 " | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 20 " | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 27 " | Naldera * .. | | 16,088 |
| 4 May | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,000 |
| 11 " | Mantua * .. | | 10,946 |
| 18 " | Kaisar-i-Hind. | | 11,518 |
| 25 " | Narkunda x.. | | 16,572 |
| 1 June | Macedonia .. | | 11,000 |
| 8 " | Morea .. | | 10,354 |
| 15 " | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 22 " | Mooltan .. | | 20,847 |
| 29 " | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 6 July | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 13 " | Mantua .. | | 10,946 |
| 20 " | Maloja .. | | 20,837 |
| 27 " | Kaisar i-Hind. | | 11,518 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

| | 1st Saloon. | 2nd Saloon. |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by Sea. | £105 | £75 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions. | £120 | £90 |
| To Marseilles and back ... | £100 | £72 |

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | |
| 21st Mar. | Dumana * | 8427 |
| 11th Apr. | Domala * | 8441 |

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

| | | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth | A | £64 | £112 |
| | B | £60 | £105 |
| | C | £46 | £80 |

## SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

**A Road**

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

**KAMSHASTRA**

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Date About 1929. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 27th Feb. | Tamatsu M* | Straits and Japan. |
| 1st Mar. | Naldera .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan |
| 4th " | Alipore .. | Straits China & Japan. |
| 12th " | Kidderpore .. | Straits China & Japan. |
| 15th " | Mantua .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan |
| 20th " | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 26th April | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 10th May. | Rajputana .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. |
| 24th " | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia, |
| 7th June. | Ranpura .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. |
| 21st " | Naldera .. | Colombo and Australia |

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| 1929 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25th Feb. | Vita .. | Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi. |
| 27th " | Karoa .. | East & South Africa. |
| 27th " | Bandra .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 1st Mar. | Varsova .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 2nd " | Chakla .. | Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi. |
| 6th Mar. | Ellora .. | Mombassa and Zanzibar only. |

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

## SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Hakodate Maru | 5303 | 17 Feb. | 5 Mar. |
| *Koyei Maru .. | 4739 | 17 " | 3 " |
| Kitano Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @6 " |
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 2 Mar. | 16 Mar. |
| Kamo Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @20 " |
| *Seiyo Maru .. | 6550 | 17 Mar. | 29 " |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | .... | 3 April |
| *Akita Maru .. | 3817 | 24 Mar. | 7 " |
| *Ceylon Maru .. | 4905 | 30 " | 12 " |
| Atsuta Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @17 " |
| Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 4 Apr. | 18 " |

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Suwa Maru .. | 10700 | 7 Mar. | 24 Mar. |
| Fushima Maru .. | 11000 | 21 " | 7 April |
| Hakozaki Maru .. | 10500 | 4 Apr. | 21 " |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers. | Tons. | From Hongkong. | From Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taiyo Maru .. | 22000 | 20 Mar. | 28 Mar. |
| Tenyo Maru .. | 22000 | 3 April | 10 April |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN",

**INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX**
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
**B.L. THOSAR,** PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

**Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd**
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

**SAVE EYES**
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

**Where Quality Counts**

SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FIRE CLAY
Etc.,Etc.

They Specify
KATNI
FIREBRICKS

Agents
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE,

**WESTERN INDIA**
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!
Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1|2 Rs. 18.
Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
**EAST & WEST**
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
**For Your Clothes**
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY

## INSURANCE

**HINDUSTHAN**
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

*For particulars please write to:—*
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

**Industrial and Prudential**
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

BONUSES DECLARED
Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
Rs. 62-8 on Endowment Policies
for the Quinquennium.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

*For Full Particulars Apply to:—*

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

# Bombay Chronicle.

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## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Twenty Words

AND

**ONE ANNA**

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN. Must be Mechanical Engineer, Graduate of Technical or Engineering College, with subsequent Works, experience and not less than two years in Drawing Office. Age not over 30. Salary according to qualification. Apply to, Superintendent Employment Bureau, The Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Post Jamshedpur, B. N. Railway.

A 31836

WANTED—1st. Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER with practical experience of Cotton Mills as Assistant. Pay upto Rs. 200/-. Apply Box No. 2246 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 31802

## WANTED.

WANTED—A pair of smooth FOX-TERRIER pups. Communicate with price, photo, age and pedigree to Box No. 2247. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"

T 31523.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to Messrs. **ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,** 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.

A

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A TEA ESTATE of 700 acres and adjoining forest land of 1500 acres for sale M. P. KEMHI RAMARAU, Tiruvangad, Tellicherry, MALABAR.

T 31837

VACANT PLOT OF LAND bearing No. 131 on the main road at Khar for sale. Purchasers desirous of purchasing the same should apply to the undersigned. KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL, attorntys for Bai Kamlagauri C. Gajjar, 35 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, 22nd February 1929.

T 31841

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO., Post Box 3537 Bombay.

T 31579

## LOANS.

**13000** CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years. Concession enlistment going on for distributing Loans of Rs. 3,000/- on 30th April, 1929; Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted apply to:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD. Bombay 2.

L 31740

## HOTELS.

**CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.**
Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available. Daily charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3. Telegrams: 'CALHOTEL"

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column. Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... Rs. 4-0-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

### NOTICE.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CREW SYSTEM OF CHECKING TICKETS, ETC., BETWEEN MANMAD AND BHUSAWAL AND ON THE AMALNER BRANCH OF THIS RAILWAY.

With effect from 1st March 1929, the Crew system of checking tickets, etc., which is now in force on the sections Manmad to Bhusawal and Bhusawal to Amalner of this Railway, will be extended to the sections Bhusawal to Badnera and Bhusawal to Harda excluding the sections Murtizapur (exclusive) to Ellichpur and Murtizapur (exclusive) to Yeotmal of the C. P. Railways.

2. Under this system no person will be allowed to enter a train without a proper ticket. The exceptions to rule 65 of the Current Coaching Guide, allowing persons to travel without a ticket but with permission of duly authorised railway servants, will therefore be rescinded for the sections on which the crew system will operate.

3. The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that Section 69 of the Indian Railway Act authorises the collection of tickets prior to the arrival of a passenger at his destination.

4. Crewmen will wear uniform and badges.

5. The crew staff have strict orders to be courteous in their dealings with the public who are requested to have their tickets ready for check at all times.

6. All correspondence in connection with this system should be addressed to the Officer-in-Charge, of Crews, G. I. P. Railway, Manmad.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th February 1929.

31799

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS Co., LTD.

PAYMENT BY CONSUMERS OF BILLS FOR ELECTRICAL ENERGY.

To meet the convenience of consumers of electrical energy living in outlying localities, arrangements have been made to receive payments of bills for electrical energy between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on week days and 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. on Saturdays on and after 1st March, 1929, at the Company's Tramway Depots at Kingsway (Dadar) and Tardeo. THE BILLS MUST BE PRESENTED AT THE TIME OF PAYMENT.

P. D. MAHALUXMIWALLA.
[redacted] Secretary.

31842

### NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court ON THE SECOND FLOOR on Monday morning, the 25th February, 1929, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

Gentlemen of the COMMON JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court ON THE FIRST FLOOR on Monday morning, the 25th February, 1929, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 21st February, 1929.

31833

### TO TIMBER PURCHASERS.

FOR Semal logs for matches please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
Utilisation Division, U. P.,
Bareilly.

31742

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 589 of 1927.

MEHERBAI JEHANGIR BAMBOAT and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
FIDAHUSSEIN MULLA MAHOMEDALLY ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit, dated the 13th day of February, 1928, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House either in one lot or two lots on MONDAY, the 11th day of March, 1929, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stables standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the village of Newpada, Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, bearing City Survey No. 39, according to the Sanad, dated the twenty-eight day of May, 1913, and containing by admeasurement 231 square yards according to the said Sanad and 962 13 square yards according to the Deed of Conveyance, dated 5th December, 1912, and bearing Municipal No. 25, and bounded on the East by the property of Kaknmiya Shaikally, on or towards the West by the property of Kazi Mulla Ahmed, on or towards the North by Public Road and on or towards the South by vacant Government land and the Railways of B. B. and C. I. Railway and which said premises were formerly in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the Mortgagors and the same are at present in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the 2nd Plaintiff as the Receiver.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the village of Newpada, Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban, bearing City Survey Nos. 48 and 49, bearing Municipal Nos. 12, 12A and 15A and containing by admeasurement 357 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the West by Road, on or towards the North by Road and on or towards the South by B. B. and C. I. Railway, and the same are at present in the possession of the tenants of the 2nd Plaintiff as the Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. JHAVERY & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1929.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31773

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

Provided there are a sufficient number of passengers it is proposed to run a II and III Class Pilgrim Special train from Bombay to Dwarka for the "Ful Dol" fair. The special will leave Bombay about 19.55 hours on 22.3 and arrive at Dwarka on the early morning of 24th.

Cheap Fares—Rs. 37-14-0 II Class, Rs. 19-1-0 III Class; for return journey will be charged against ordinary fares Rs. 66-12-0 II Class, Rs. 25-5-0 III Class for return journey.

The return special will leave Dwarka on the night of 26th and arrive Bombay on the morning of 28th; suitable halts for meals enroute being arranged.

Catering arrangements on orthodox lines will be made on payment of Rs. 2/- per day in advance.

Apply for tickets at the Season Ticket Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate Street, Bombay. Money will be refunded if the special does not run.

H. P. BALL.
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Churchgate,
9th February 1929.

31796

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 156 of 1929.

(1.) TARMAHOMED RAVJI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at present at Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District,
(2) HASSANBHAI LALJI DEORAJ, also of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan, Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs

v/s.

GULAMHUSSEIN BASARIA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, last residing at Ismaili Musafarkhana Sandhurst Road (East), without the Fort of Bombay, and whose present whereabouts are not known. Defendants.

To,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 4600/- with interest on Rs. 3632-2-0 at 9 per cent per annum from the 24th January, 1929, till judgment costs and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

And take further notice that the suit is fixed on the 6th day of March, 1929, at 11-15 O'Clock (S. T.) for hearing and final disposal and that you are hereby summoned to appear in Court on the said day either in person or by an Advocate duly instructed with all your Witnesses and that in default of your appearance on the said day, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1929.

PEREIRA, AMIN & FAZALBHOY.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

31840.

### COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address: "COMFALONG"
Telephone 2102

## AMUSEMENTS.


MADAN THEATRES LD.
PRESENT AT
**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**
TO-DAY At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
CONTINUED SECOND WEEK
**SYD CHAPLIN**
In Meek Pursuit of
**THE MISSING LINK**
Chased by Lions, kissed by Chimpanzee, pursued by Cannibal Head-Hunters, our Hero gets his Thrills—

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE**
6-30 and 10 p. m.
CARL LAEMMLE'S
100 per cent.
TALKING PICTURE
THE MELODY OF LOVE
with
WALTER PIDGEON
MILDRED HARRIS & JANE WINTON
SEE
HEAR
AND MARVEL
AT THE
**VITAPHONE**
AND
**MOVIETONE**
ALSO SEE AND HEAR,
MOVIETONE SPECIALITIES
A Universal Vaudeville Novelty
BAILEY AND BARNUM
IN
THE GLOBE TROTTERS.
Booking at the Theatre

**EMPIRE THEATRE**
At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
**TWO ARABIAN KNIGHTS**
United Artists' Picture
with
**WILLIAM BOYD**
Out of a German Prison Camp into the Eastern Harem!
Humorous—Amorous
You'll chuckle
Till your knees Buckle.

**THE GLOBE**
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
DANGER! MYSTERY!!
THRILLS!!!
**"TURNED UP"**
Featuring
**CHARLES HUTCHISON**
The Weirdest story ever told.
Also showing
2 reels Rollicking Comedy and
"THE DAYS FOLLY"

The Govt. Registered.
**Royal Homoeo, Medical College**
129/1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
THE FACULTY OF THE ABOVE College confer Honour of Homoeo Degrees to deserving candidates by necessary examination through correspondence. Good prospect and appointment guaranteed. Apply with an anna stamp to: The PRINCIPAL.


## BANKING.


**Allahabad Bank Ltd.**
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised and Subscribed Capital | Rs. 40,00,000 |
| Capital called up | 35,50,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 44,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

| | |
|---|---|
| Agra. | Lahore. |
| Allahabad | Lahore City. |
| Allahabad City. | Lucknow. |
| Amritsar. | Lucknow City |
| Bareilly. | Aminabad Park, Lucknow. |
| Benares. | Lyallpur. |
| Bombay. | Meerut. |
| Cawnpore. | Moradabad. |
| Cawnpore City. | Mussoorie. |
| Chandausi. | Muttra. |
| Dehra Dun. | Nagpur. |
| Delhi. | Naini Tal. |
| Fyzabad. | Patna. |
| Gorakpur. | Rae Bareli. |
| Hapur. | Raipur. |
| Hathras. | Rangoon. |
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NEW YEAR—JANUARY NUMBER
ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION
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NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
KHILAFAT CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
ALL-PARTIES' MUSLIM CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE
NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE
TRADE UNION CONGRESS
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BENGAL MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Ramesam, etc., etc.

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Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference etc.

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## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

| | New Orleans, Feb 23. |
|---|---|
| March | 19.27 plus .07 |
| May | 19.48 plus .08 |
| Middling | 19.00 unchanged |

The New York Cotton Market is closed to-day.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

| | Liverpool Feb. 23. Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| February | | 10.26 |
| March | 10.24 | 10.27 Unchanged |
| April | | 10.32 |
| May | 10.36 | 10.39 |
| June | | 10.39 |
| July | 10.39 | 10.42 |
| August | | 10.38 |
| September | | 10.33 |
| October | 10.27 | 1029 |
| November | | 10.26 |
| December | | 10.26 |
| January | 10.26 | plus .42 |
| February | 10.25 | Unchanged |
| Middling Spot | | 10.56 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

| | Liverpool, Feb. 23. To-day's Sales Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 4,600 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 50 |

### INDIAN COTTON.

| | Liverpool, Feb. 23. | |
|---|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 7.25 | —.20 |
| Scinde, Fine | 7.50 | plus .05 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 7.75 | plus .05 |
| Bengal Good | 7.00 | plus .05 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 7.25 | plus .05 |
| Bengal, Fine | 7.50 | plus .05 |
| Oomra, Good | 7.60 | plus .05 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 7.90 | plus .05 |
| Oomra, Fine | 8.20 | plus .05 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 8.80 | plus .05 |
| Broach, Fine | 9.05 | plus .05 |
| Broach, Superfine | 9.30 | plus .05 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

| | Liverpool, Feb. 23. | |
|---|---|---|
| February | 17.49 | plus .23 |
| March | 17.63 | plus .18 |
| April | 17.86 | plus .18 |
| May | 18.14 | plus .18 |
| June | 18.14 | plus .18 |
| July | 18.39 | plus .11 |
| August | 18.40 | plus .11 |
| September | 18.46 | plus .11 |
| October | 18.50 | plus .11 |
| November | 18.60 | plus .08 |
| December | 18.59 | plus .08 |
| January | 19.15 | plus .08 |
| February | 19.15 | plus .08 |
| Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot | 18.15 | plus .30 |

### LONDON SILVER.

| | London, Feb. 23. |
|---|---|
| Silver.—Market is Steady. | |
| Spot | 25-13/16 |
| Forward | 25-13/16 |

### LONDON GOLD.

| | London, Feb. 23. |
|---|---|
| Bar Gold, Fine per oz | £4:4:11-1/2 |

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

| | London, Feb. 23. |
|---|---|
| Interest, Day to day Loans | 3-3/8 p.c. |
| Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans | 4-1/2 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 3 months | 5-9/32 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 6 months | 5-3/8 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 3 months | 5-3/4 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 6 months | 6-1/4 p.c. |

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

| | London, Feb. 23. |
|---|---|
| T.T. Berlin on London | 20.44-1/2 |
| T.T. Amsterdam on London | 12.11-3/4 |
| T.T. Brussels on London | 34.94 |
| T.T. Madrid on London | 31.35 |
| T.T. Milan on London | 92.62 |
| T.T. Berne on London | 25.23 |
| T.T. Paris on London | 124.27 |
| T.T. London on Prague | 163.62 |

### NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

| | New York, Feb. 23. |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 484.87 |

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 23.

Razario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes, 44/6 Feb - S'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes, 44/3 Feb.-March. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian Parcels, 47/9 Afloat. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, No offerings.

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Ducth Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.

| | |
|---|---|
| July/Sept., per cwt., | 12/3 |
| Oct./Dec. per cwt. | 12/4-1/2 |
| C. & F. Bombay. | |
| July/Sept. per cwt. | 12/4-1/4 |
| C. & F. Karachi. | |
| July/Sept. per cwt. | 12/5 |

## WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

Heavy Goods.—The market has been dull during the past week with very little business showing except in Sacks for the Season and the earlier months of the year. In consequence of the lack of enquiry there has been a small drop in rates all round, and at the close the market is still dull and inactive.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrates for July at Rs. 37-8-0; Twill Sugar (6X8) for March at Rs. 51-12-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 50-8, for Feb at Rs. 50-12-0 to Rs. 50-0-0, for April at Rs. 51-12-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for July/September at Rs. 45/0/0 to Rs. 44/12/0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 50/8/0, February at Rs. 50/12/0 to Rs. 50/0/0, for April at Rs. 50/12/0.

Hessians.—Following on holidays in North America and locally at the beginning of the interval, there has been very little business doing with shippers, and, with the bazar also inactive, there was a general easing off in rates. Towards the close however, there was a slightly steadier tone.

40"—8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 16-10-0 to Rs. 16-8-0 to Rs. 16-9-0 to Rs. 16-4-0 to Rs. 16-5-0.

40"—7 1/2 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 16/7/0 to Rs. 16/2/0 to Rs. 16/3/0.

## WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report on the 23rd February:—

The American market this week registers a nett rise of 4 points only. The market throughout the whole week was dormant and uninteresting moving within extremely small limits owing to the utter lack of any speculative or outside interest. Trade come out as buyers only on declines and is not inclined to be interested at the advance. Hence is the present apathetic state of the market and whatever small fluctuations that take place are only the result of liquidation and short-covering in a small market. The highest price for the March position touched during the week was 20.08 on the 18th instant and the lowest 19.88 on the 15th instant, the range for the week being only 20 points.

Our local market closes Rs. 2 3|4 lower this week. The market here also was dull and featureless throughout the week except on Thursday, the 21st instant, when despite considerable selling by Commission Houses and Offices, the prices firmed up on buying by Bazaar operators influenced by private reports of All-India Government Forecast being 5,204,000 bales as compared with 5,996,000 bales published in December last. The official All-India Cotton Forecast came as expected, but as it stated that it did not include the figure for Gujarat it being not available, there was disapointment in the Bazaar at the close of the week and the prices fell down in consequence of pressure of selling by the Bazaar operators and Commission Houses. The difference between Broach April-May and Broach July-August has widened to Rs. 8 owing to Broach April-May purchases being transferred to Broach July-August. The highest price for Broach April-May touched during the week was Rs. 359 1|4 on the 18th instant and the lowest Rs. 355 on the 22nd instant, the range for the week being Rs. 4 1|4.

The Final All-India Cotton Forecast for 1928-29 issued on the 21st instant by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, is as under:—

| | Acres. | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Current year | 23,874,000 | 5,204,000 |
| Previous year | 23,910,000 | 5,593,000 |
| Average 5 years | 25,092,000 | 5,512,000 |

Arrivals of cotton into Bombay from 1st September 1928 to 21st February 1929 are 1,566,220 bales against 1,612,904 bales last year and Exports total 1,161,192 bales against 755,921 bales last year while the total Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 209,538 bales against 400,612 bales last year. The stock of cotton in Bombay on the 21st February 1929 is estimated at 1,086,796 bales against 817,058 bales same time last year.

## LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 23.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £8:10:0 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Buyers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton. £18:10:0 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Buyers.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton. £18:15:0 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Buyers.

## LINSEED.

London, Feb. 23.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £19:5:0 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Value.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £18:10:0 Apl.-May. S'ment. Value.

Linseed, Laplata C. I. F. ton. £15:17:6 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Hull. Seller.

Linseed, Bombay, ton. £19:15:0 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Value.

## LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 23.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/1-1/8 Sellers.

## LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 23.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt., 29/1/2 Mar/Apl. Delivery. Sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 29/4-1/2 May Delivery. Sellers.


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| | Bombay, Feb. 24. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| KHADI. | | |
| Textile | Per lb. | 0 12 6 |
| Century | ,, | 0 12 0 |
| Jacob | ,, | 0 12 0 |
| Toyo potdar | ,, | 0 12 0 |
| Moon | ,, | 0 12 3 |
| LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 in. | | |
| Standard | Per lb | 1 3 0 |
| Century 91 1/2 92-1/2 | | 1 3 0 |
| Century 6404-8705 | ,, | 1 0 9 |
| Fazal (Mahal) | ,, | 1 0 6 |
| Phoenix | ,, | 1 0 9 |
| Pabaney (Phoolmala) | ,, | 1 0 0 |
| Manekji (Patangia) | ,, | 1 0 0 |
| Daud Sahib | ,, | 0 15 9 |
| Ganga Ghat | ,, | 0 15 6 |
| LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No.5202 5303 | | |
| Rachael Mill | per lb. | 1 0 9 |
| avid | ,, | 1 9 |
| Moon | ,, | 1 1 0 |
| Dinshaw Gaumukh | | 1 0 0 |
| LONG CLOTH +Quality. | | |
| Swan Finlay | ,, | 1 0 0 |
| Gold Mohor | ,, | 0 15 9 |
| LONG CLOTH Satin Caleader 34-42 in | | |
| Textile (Hand) Per lb. | | 0 15 3 |
| Spring (Merchant) | ,, | 0 15 3 |
| Century (Bugle) | ,, | 0 15 6 |
| Apollo (Pyala) | ,, | 0 15 3 |
| Tata Mill (Darji) | ,, | 0 15 6 |
| Sakuntla | ,, | 0 15 6 |
| Maneckji (Kunda) | ,, | 0 14 9 |
| Rachael | ,, | 0 15 0 |
| Dinshaw Maharaja | ,, | 0 15 0 |
| Maher | ,, | 0 15 6 |
| Kachhwa | ,, | 0 15 3 |
| LEPAD | | |
| Spring | ,, | 0 15 0 |
| Textile | ,, | 0 15 0 |
| Century | ,, | 0 15 0 |
| DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards. | | |
| Spring (Balance) | Per lb. | 1 1 3 |
| Jacob | | 1 1 0 |
| Century | ,, | 1 1 0 |
| Moon Mill | ,, | 1 1 0 |
| DHOOTIES 10 Yards | | |
| Spring (Balance) | Per lb. | 1 0 3 |
| Century | ,, | 1 0 0 |
| Jacob | ,, | 1 0 0 |
| Moon Mill | ,, | 1 0 0 |
| 1386 Tata | Per Piece | 2 14 6 |
| MARKIN JAPAN. | | |
| 4488 | ,, | 13 0 0 |
| 3810 | ,, | 11 0 0 |
| 9898 | ,, | 11 0 0 |
| 9797 | ,, | 9 8 0 |
| 44000 | ,, | 9 6 0 |
| BLACK CHECK | | |
| 5800 Sholapur | ,, | 9 0 0 |
| SALITA. | | |
| Century | Per lb. | 0 15 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) | ,, | 0 15 0 |
| DUKDI Yards 12-13-14. | | |
| Kanta | per lb. | 1 3 0 |
| Phoenix | ,, | 1 3 0 |
| Framji | ,, | 1 2 6 |
| DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. | | |
| Yards 5 to 9 | | |
| Chhawani | per lb. | 1 1 6 |
| China | ,, | 1 1 0 |
| Moon | ,, | 1 1 3 |
| Phoenix | ,, | 1 0 6 |
| Maher | ,, | 1 1 0 |
| Simplex | ,, | 1 0 3 |
| Yards 10 | | |
| Chhawani | Per lb. | 0 0 0 |
| China | ,, | 0 0 0 |
| Moon | ,, | 0 0 0 |
| Phoenix | ,, | 0 0 0 |
| Maher | ,, | 0 0 0 |
| Simplex | ,, | 0 0 0 |

## WORLD CHIEF SCOUT'S 72 BIRTHDAY

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excellsior League Boy Scouts, 72nd Birth Day of Sir Robert Baden Powell the Chief Scout of the World, was celebrated on Friday the 22nd under the presidency of Scouter S. P. Rane the late Scout Organiser of Nawanagar State and the Scout-Master of the Anjuman-I-Islam School Scout Troop.

Scout-Master S. K. Naique of the League Scouts addressed the gathering and put the resolution "wishing the Chief Scout and Lady Baden Powell happy life and success at the ensuing world Scout Jamboree" which was passed unanimously.

After the presidential speech the celebration concluded with the National Anthem and hearty cheers to the Chief.

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## SEQUEL TO A BOHRA LADY'S DEATH

—:o:—

### AMAZING REVELATIONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A report of the Bohra public meeting convened by Mr. Mahomedally Allabux was published in the issue of your paper dated 9th January last, wherein references were made that the deceased Bai Amtullabai had died at Miraj and her dead body was purposely brought to Bombay to create trouble, etc.

In the interest of justice and fairplay and in view of the publicity which was given in the Press to a certificate purporting to have been written by Dr. Vail, Physician and Surgeon-in-charge, Mission Hospital, Miraj, with reference to the supposed death of Mrs. Allibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy in the hospital at Miraj, I request the publication of this letter in your next issue with its enclosures so that the authorities, the Bombay public and more especially the Bohra community may know the truth. The public have a right to know how two Bohras go not to Miraj but first to Kolhapur for resolute purpose, and personated my father who died on the 11th August 1913 and made a totally false statement to Rev. Kincaid and got a letter from him on Dr. Vail of Miraj Mission Hospital and to use the Doctor's own words, "the party of three men who had come with a letter from Mr. Kincaid have cheated me as well as Mr. Kincaid and these three men who represented themselves in a false way are the cause of the whole trouble."—Yours etc.,

ALIBHOY ADAMJI PEERBHOY.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

### LETTER TO DR VAIL

Mr. Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy wrote a letter dated January 24, 1929, to Dr. C. E. Vail, Physician in charge of the American Presbytarian Mission Hospital, Miraj, in the course of which he said:—

"I may inform you that before we reached home, my wife died in Bombay. To my surprise, I read in one of the papers contents of a certificate supposed to have been signed and given by you stating that Amtullabai died "here" (meaning in Miraj). I assure you that this surprised me the most, that though my wife did not die in Miraj, and as stated above, all the arrangements were made and, when we took our departure my wife was alive how you happened to give this sort of certificate.

I had buried my wife in our community's cemetry and certain persons dug up the grave and took out my wife's dead body out and after carrying it more than three hundred yards away from the grave threw it in the open.

Great indignation is prevailing all over India regarding this exhumation of my wife's dead body, but the general public by the publicity of this misleading certificate, is made to believe that I have made a false statement to the authorities to the effect that my wife died in Bombay, in direct contradiction to your abovementioned certificate published in the paper which states that she died in Miraj.

This means that I deliberately committed a criminal offence. Therefore, in fairness and justice to me I want you to kindly let me know in detail, with all particulars, viz., who were those persons and how they approached you and what representations were made to you that she died in Miraj, although in fact she had not died in Miraj and what are the names of these persons, who applied for the above stated certificate.

### DR. VAIL'S REPLY

American Presbyterian Mission
Hospital, Miraj, S.M.C.
14th February 1929.

To,—Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy Esq., c/o. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy's Sanatorium, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of 24th Jan. was received by Dr. Sievens while I was away to Allahabad and since he had replied the letter I though there is no need of a further reply.

To—Dr. C. E. Vail, M.D., F.A.C.S, Physician-in-in-charge, A.P.

Your wire asking for a reply was received yesterday and in compliance therewith I enclose herewith the true copies of letters received by me from the Superintendent of Police "C" Division Bombay and the copies of my replies thereto which I hope will give you all the information asked for in your letter referred above.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) C. E. VAIL, M.D., F.A.C.S., Physician in charge.

From—A. Finan Esq., Superintendent of Police, "C" Division, Bombay.

To,—The Physician in charge, American Presbyterian Mission Hospital, Miraj.

Letter No. 240.

Office of the Superintendent of Police, "C" Division, Lamington Road, Police Station, Bombay.

10th January, 1929.

Sir,—I have the honour to request you that you will be good enough to supply me with the following information at your very early convenience:—

1. Date of admission of Mrs. Amtullabai Alibhoy Adamji Pirbhoy into the above mentioned hospital.

2. Date of discharge from the said hospital and her condition when discharged.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. FINAN.
Superintendent of Police,
"C" Division.

American Presbyterian Mission
Hospital, Miraj, S.M.C.
15th January, 1929

From—C. E. VAIL, M.D., F.A.C.S., Physician-in-charge, A. P. Mission Hospital, Miraj.

To—A. Finan Esq., Superintendent of Police, "C" Division, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 240 of 10th inst. I have the honour to say that Mrs. Amtullabai Alibhoy Adamji Pirbhoy was admitted into this hospital on 10th Dec., 1928. But on 19th Dec., 1928, her condition of sickness became so serious that I told her husband that she will now die. He, therefore, took her to Bombay in a motor car the same day for burial. A letter to this effect to enable him to carry her to Bombay was given to him on departure.

In this connection I beg to say that a certificate of her death was issued by me on 1st January 1929 on the ground that she must have died immediately after leaving the hospital to her father-in-law who had brought to me the following letter on 1st January from one of our missionaries in Kolhapur. He had also two friends with him when he came here:—

Kolhapur, Dec. 31, 1928

Dear Dr. Vail,

"This man's daughter-in-law died in your hospital on Dec 19, 1928 so they say and he wants a certificate saying she died.

He is a merchant from Bombay who is a friend of one with whom we do a good bit of business.

I don't see that this note is necessary, but the man thought it would be better if I wrote to you, so I am.

I don't know whether the woman died or not but would appreciate your looking into the matter and doing what you can for them.".

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) JAMES C. KINCAID.

Believing the statement of Mr. Kincaid that the man was her father-in-law and needs a death certificate perhaps for putting up some claim or for some other just purpose, orders were given to issue a death certificate since I attended her upto the last in her last illness. This certificate was given to them in a usual way saying that she died "here" on 19th Dec., 1928 in view of the fact that she must have died immediately after leaving the hospital. It should have been mentioned, however, therein that she died "on way home" instead of saying that she died "here." This has happened by an oversight in a great rush of work for which I very much regret.

I now understand that the party of those three men who had come with a letter from Mr. Kincaid have cheated me as well as Mr. Kincaid, because I now understand that the man who took up the certificate was not the father-in-law of the deceased and that her real father-in-law has already died. You will thus see that these three men, who represented themselves in a false way, are the cause of the whole trouble.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
(Sd.) C. E. VAIL, M.D., F.A.C.S.,
Physician-in-charge.

From—A. Finan Esq. Superintendent of Police, "C" Division, Bombay.
Mission Hospital, Miraj.
Letter No. 511.

Office of the Superintendent of Police, "C" Division, Lamington Road Police Station, Bombay.
21st Jan. 1929.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks your letter of 15th inst. In the letter above referred to there are one or two points which are not quite clear, hence I would again trouble you.

You state in I X X X "He therefore took her to Bombay in a motor car the same day for burial".

Would you therefore definitely state if the patient was alive or dead when she left the hospital premises.

In para 2 of the above referred you state X X X "I beg to say that a certificate of her death was issued by me on 1st Jan. 1929 on the ground that she must have died immediately after leaving the hospital."

Am I correct in assuming that you have this assumption on the representation made to you by the persons who brought the letter from Rev. James C. Kincaid? If so would you kindly let me know exactly this representation and the names of the person or persons responsible for it?

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. FINAN.
Superintendent of Police,
"C" Division.

American Presbyterian Mission
Hospital, Miraj, S.M.C.
23rd Jan. 1929

From—C. E. VAIL, M.D., F.A.C.S., Physician-in-charge, A. P. Mission Hospital, Miraj.

To—A. Finan Esq., Superintendent of Police, "C" Division, Bombay.

Sir—I beg to acknowledge with thanks your letter No. 511 of 21st inst. and would reply your two inquries as follows:—

1. The patient in question was alive when she left the hospital premises She was, however, in a dying condition and we had no absolute reason in assuming that th epatient died immediately after leaving the hospital. It was quite possible that the patient may survive till she reached Bombay, but not probable.

2. Yes, you are correct in assuming that I had that assumption on the representation made to me by the persons who had brought the letter from Mr. Kincaid as my assumption was confirmed by them for which they are responsible. I am sorry do not know their names except ..... who was one of them and I hope he will be able to tell the names of the rest.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. E. VAIL, M.D., F.A.C.S.,
Physician-in-charge.

## UNIVERSITY ELECTION AND INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As you may perhaps be aware, the University elections now in progress in the various constituencies are arousing considerable interest and deep searchings of the heart in many quarters. I am not concerned with the other constituencies for the moment; but in regard to the election of a Fellow by the Indian Merchants' Chamber,—inasmuch as two out of the four candidates have withdrawn, and inasmuch as of the remaining candidates, one, Mr. Sarabhai Haji, M.L.A., is absent on public business in Dehi, I have to beg the hospitality of your columns to put certain questions right, on which the enthusiasm of the canvasser often seems to betray a rival candidate into unpermissible tactics.

Mr. Kapilram Vakil, one of the two remaining candidates, has made claims which need to be answered, or at least explained. In a beautifully tinted pink letter addressed to his constituents, under the heading "A Reply to Mr. Haji, Facts vs. Claims", he states, among other things:—

"My efforts to obtain this privilege were continued till 1923-24 when the University Reforms Committee under Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was appointed. Commercial interests were represented on this Committee 'only' by Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhai and Mr. J. B. Petit. Through Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas I pressed for a commitment from the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, to give 2 seats to our Chamber."

There is much that needs explanation in this contention; but before offering the same, it must be pointed out that the underlining in the above passage is Mr. Vakil's own. It is impossible to say what precisely Mr. Vakil means by "commercial interests" being represented by the three gentlemen he has honoured by special mention. If being engaged in commerce or industry entitles a person to be regarded as 'representing' commercial interests, Mr. Vakil must be reminded that in addition to Sir Purushottamdas, Sir Fazulbhai and Mr. Petit, there were also Sir Victor Sassoon and Mr. H. P. Mody on the Committee. True, Sir Victor and Mr. Mody were never able to serve on the Committee; but that does not justify Mr. Vakil in utterly ignoring the fact of their nomination on the Committee by the irresistible implication of his underlining. As for active interest on the Committee, Sir Purushottamdas was unable to attend the sessions of that Committee after the first one or two meetings. I would not mention another member of that Committee, who has not the honour of being actively engaged in industry or commerce; but who too might be regarded as having been from a commercial body, 'if', that is, membership of the Indian Merchants' Chamber might be considered to be conferring this distinction.

And as for that other contention of Mr. Vakil, that he got the Vice-Chancellor to commit himself to grant two representatives to the Indian merchants through the advocacy of Sir Purushottamdas, inasmuch as the gentleman referred to took no part in the Committee's deliberations and recommendations, it is a little difficult for ordinary mortals to realise how he could have made the Vice-Chancellor and Chairman of that Committee commit himself to such a concession, unless it was by influence of which the Vice Chancellor's colleagues on the Committee had no knowledge. As a matter of fact, however, this commitment has not materialised, even if it was ever made; and so that point need not be stressed any further.

Contentions like these would not need ordinarily to be so pointedly called into question, but for the obviously misleading intent of the heading of this letter, as quoted above. Mr. Vakil has every right to commend his candidature to his constituents in any way he likes, whether by the variegated tint of his note paper, or the beautiful design of the titles and headings thereof. But when he makes statements expressly in contra-distinction and as a challenge to his rival, those statements need to be authenticated, in sheer public decency, particularly as Mr. Haji is not in the city to fight his own battle. Mr. Vakil has the advantage of active support from men, who, it is an open secret, are the bosses of the Chamber. Mr. Vakil must remember, in sheer decency to his absent rival, that his contention of having secured this privilege for the Chamber by his own exclusive efforts is likely to mislead in a manner that will not redound to public propriety. He was not even a witness before the Committee, the Chamber being represented before that body in evidence by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas. At Mr. Vakil's rate of reasoning, the entire Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, that concurred in such a demand, must be entitled to the credit of having secured this representation, each member individually.

I have no intention to utilise your columns to press Mr. Haji's claims. The constituency these two gentlemen address themselves to is perfectly able to arbitrate between them, provided, of course, that false facts or misleading arguments are not placed before the members. Two other rival candidates having withdrawn,—Dr. Desai expressly in favour of Mr. Haji, and Mr. Davar also,—there is now a straight fight; and Mr. Vakil's claims to secure amplified technological education, as against Mr. Haji's achievements in respect of Indianisation of the shipping enterprise of this country, not merely through getting the Legislature to enact the requisite legislation for the purpose, but also by securing facilities and institutions for the training up of requisite officers for the end in view,—have a clear field before them. All lovers of fairplay, therefore, can do no better than to wish a fair field and no favour to either of the candidates, if only each of them was fighting according to the approved rules of the sport.—Yours, etc.,

VERBUM SAPIENTIS.

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# WAY TO FULFILLING NATION'S EXPECTATIONS

## Co-operators Must Discharge Their Obligations to Motherland

—:o:—

## MR. PANTULU'S ADDRESS AT DADAR CONFERENCE

In the course of his presidential address delivered at the second Dadar Co-operative Conference, Dadar, (Bombay,) held on Saturday 23rd inst.) The Hon. V. Ramdas Pantulu, said:—

The Co-operative Movement in India has not, as yet, drawn into it the masses, nor does it count the intelligentia among its votaries in sufficiently large numbers. So far as I am able to ascertain, this apathy to the movement is due to two important causes. "Firstly," programmes of political reconstruction of India, which engage the attention of the nation, do not make sufficient provision for the social and economic readjustment of urban and rural life of the people on a footing of social and economic justice. The educated and the politically minded Indians, generally speaking, pay little attention to purely economic movements as contra-distinguished from political movements.

ROUSE SPIRIT OF DISCONTENT.

Secondly there is an impression, rightly or wrongly, that the movement is an official or semi-official activity, which does not afford scope for non-official initiative, management and control. If the movement is largely in official hands to-day and not sufficiently democratised, it is mainly due to the indifference of the people for whom it is intended. The movement being essentially socialistic in its implications, there can be no atmosphere for its intensive or extensive development, without a real spirit of discontent being roused among the masses with their present condition. Co-operators in western lands were able to organise themselves because the pioneers of the movement in those countries succeeded in developing a spirit of economic revolt against capitalism and landlordism and other vested interests which operated as serious obstacles to the emancipation of the worker and the peasant. Co-operation in India therefore wants men who preach true social ideals and who create an atmosphere which favours their widespread acceptance. It is however, a matter for gratification that both these cause are being gradually removed. It is being increasingly realised that the social and the economic uplift and organisation of the peasantry and the labour should form an integral part of our political programme and the trend of opinion in the Congress organisations and of the resolutions of the Indian National Congress bears sufficient testimony to a change in the angle of vision in this direction. Once the problem of economic reorganisation is seriously tackled, the value of co-operation as a powerful aid to such reorganisation cannot but be recognised. There will soon come a day when every leading politician in India will become not only a believer but an active propagandist of the Co-operative Movement.

TRUE CO-OPERATIVE IDEALS.

If people really desire a transference of power and control into their hands, they must develop true co-operative ideals. co-operation knows no distinctions of caste, creed or community. In the language of European co-operators, this great ideals is described as the "principle of religious and political neutrality." It is based on the desire for the satisfaction of the common economic needs of all those who associate together on a voluntary basis. The Russian attempt to infringe this principle by the assertion that the co-operative movement can play a positive role only by becoming exclusively proletarian and by adopting the principle of class war is emphatically discountenanced by international co-operative opinion.

CONSUMERS' SOCIETIES

I must now address myself to some problems which are of immediate concern to you. Your Institute whose area of operations comprises practically the largest part of the mill area of Bombay (Dadar and Parel), with no less than 115 co-operative societies, though many of them are not affiliated to you, has exceptional opportunities for service and peculiar obligations to discharge to the movement. The large working population of the Bombay City North is committed to your charge and in order to justify your existence as a co-operative organisation in the midst of teaming labour population, you must give proofs of some constructive co-operative endeavour to help labour in its struggle for social and economic emancipation. The best and the most beneficial forms of co-operation, in western countries, have largely been directed towards organising the workers and strengthening their position as wage earners to get adequate return for their labour and as wage spenders to get an adequate purchasing power for their wages. There are various channels along which you can make your co-operative effort flow to achieve that end: and you have already marked out some of them, such as consumers' societies.

CREDIT FACILITIES—PEOPLES' BANKS.

After refering to the need of provision of social amentities and drink prpagand a the speaker proceeded :—

The credit facilities available to labourers are very few and unsatisfactory. The grip which the money lender has upon the poor peasant and the worker, is one of the serious obstacles to their redemption. A fresh danger in the shape of a new class of money-lenders has invaded both rural and urban areas. I am distressed to learn that the menace exists even in the city of Bombay in the mill areas and labour centres. As a matter of fact, this class of money lenders derives its monetary resources in Madras from the Imperial Bank of India which is the free repository of the Indian Taxpayers' money as the Bank for the Government. It is an irony of fate that this very money of the struggling taxpayer should again flow to him through these usurers at absolutely ruinous rates of interest. The Government finds itself unable to interfere with them, or to prevent the Imperial Bank from lending to them at cheap rates of interest because it is mainly a commercial bank. Ordinary banks and the State do not finance workers The remedy therefore lies in the organisation of peoples' banks in your area or in strengthening and remodelling your existing credit institutions into properly equipped peoples' banks to liberate credit on sound and humane terms to the labouring classes.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING OF CITY LABOUR.

I desire to suggest to you for your serious consideration another form of co-operative enterprise which appears to me to be full of potentiality and promise in the matter of the amelioration of the condition of the workers. Among the amenities which labour in our cities sadly lacks is housing convenience. The problem of housing labour is not yet seriously tackled. It is not necessary to describe to a Bombay audience the misery of the workers' life in the chawls and the need to abolish the slums and the tenaments to which they are relegated. What the employers and the State so far failed to do, the co-operators may still attempt, at least they can set an example or lead the way even if they cannot accomplish a comprehensive scheme. Co-operative housebuilding has so far been largely limited in scope to schemes for enabling middle class men with fairly steady sources of income to acquire house property for themselves or to promote the construction of houses to be let to middle class men. The housing needs of industrial workers, consistent with their capacity to pay for them, cannot obviously be met on the existing plan. It requires a collectivist effort of a different type altogether.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.

The services of the Royal Commission which will soon be set up, as His Excellency the Viceroy announced the other day, to inquire into the economic conditions of Labour, should, in my opinion, be availed of by Co-operators. The Commission should be induced to examine the potentialities of the Co-operative Movement to solve some at least of the problems connected with the life of the workers. To accomplish this object, co-operators should in the meantime carefully study the economic conditions of the workers and their co-operative needs, and collect accurate data and prepare an informing memorandum to be presented to the Commission. Evidence may also have to be tendered to substantiate the memorandum. I hope your Institute will depute some of its members to this duty. Let us not be distracted by controversies over the real inwardness of the Whitley Commission or speculation regarding its bearings on the recent report of Messrs. Purcell and Hallsworth, to the British Trade Union Congress, on the deplorable condition of Indian Labour.

SERVICE THROUGH CO-OPERATION

After pleading for promotion of efficiency and prevention of frauds the speaker concluded:—

I have perhaps said much that appears commonplace to you. Nevertheless periodical stock-taking of co-operative ideas and achievements is a necessary process at the present stage of our progress; that is my justification. Our message has, by no means, yet gained wide acceptance. I have often been treated, even by well-educated critics, to vehement disapproval of some of our results and methods. But assuming our critics are right, they forget that no endeavour, however great, ever produced good results alone. Devas and Asuras collaborated to find Nectar and churned the Ocean of Milk; they did find Nectar, but they also found poison. The vast silent Ocean of Indian Life is being stirred to-day by movements, great and small, in the pursuit of the Nectar of National Self-Realisation. The Co-operative Movement is one of them. Its impact on our social and economic life, at present, is no doubt small; but it is inevitable that it should gain volume and velocity in its march until its momentum is felt all round. The reason for this optimism is to be found in inexorable economic laws. As Apostol points out, co-operative associations are found at the two antipodes of civilised life, at the remote period when there was village communistic system and at the present time when there is a reaction against the individualistic economic system The Law of Diminishing Returns from Land call for co-operative effort for production and distribution on sound economic basis. So it is with Industries. Service to the masses is most effectively rendered through the ideal of co-operative association. A recent writer on "Constructive Citizenship says," "without a co-operative transaction loyally and completely fulfilled, the love of man is a waning and vanishing force." The future call of economists and politicians, who are tired of capitalism and individualism, is bound to be for "continuous effort to maintain the vitality and fruitfulness of union." It, therefore, falls to the lot of co-operators to discharge their obligations to the Motherland and fulfil the expectations of the Nation with an abiding faith in the movement and a religious devotion to social service, for

"Thou must be true thyself.
If thou the truth would'at teach.
Thy soul must overflow, if thou
Another could would reach." Mersel.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

## ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Auction Sale of Country Liquor Licenses. Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 10-30 a.m.

Bombay Legislative Council. New Council Hall, Apollo Bunder, 1 p.m.

Nomination Day for Election of Ord. Fellows to the University.

TUESDAY, February 26.

Auction Sale of Country Liquor Licenses. Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. 10-30 a.m.

Baby and Health Week Association. Annual Genl. Meeting, Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 p.m. Lady Sykes presiding.

A LATHI CLASS.

The Matunga Kreeda Mandal will conduct of Lathi Class morning and evening on the Mandal's Ground near G.I.P. Railway Station, Matunga, from 1st Mar. For particulars apply personally to the Hon. Secretary.

BRITISH & FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY

The Committee of the British & Foreign Bible Society (Bombay Auxiliary), will be held the Annual Meeting to-day (Monday), at 6-15 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A. Hall Dodehouse Road, when The Rev. N. Macnicol will give an address under the presidency of The Rt Rev Bishop B. T. Badley.

VIDYARTHI MANDAL KURLA.

A formal meeting of all the Cricket Clubs in Kurla will be held at 9 p.m., today (Monday) at Mr. Anandji Hirjee's to fix the arrangements for the Vidyarthi Mandal Cricket Tournaments. All institutions concerned are requested to send two members each to represent them on their behalf.

G. I. P. RY. WORKERS. MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of Railway Workers of the G.I.P. will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. opp. Goods Superintendent Store Office) at Wadi Bunder where grievances of Railway Workers will be discussed, and resolutions pertaining to the same will be adopted.

THE YOUNG LIBERATOR.

The February issue of the "Young Liberator" is published. Among many interesting articles, the magazine contains the following:—"Religion vs. Idealism", by Roef Gardiner "The Part played by Youths in the Chinese revolution". "Could a blockhead get more fame than this?" It also contains reports of the youth movement in England.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will give a discourse on Bhakti Yoga tomorrow (Tuesday) at the Saraswat Colony, Santacruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

FREE EEE-TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League Dr. S. R. Machave, of the Blind Relief Association treated 210 patients in the month of January 1929 out of whom 165 were males and 45 females. Spectacles were given free to eight poor patients.

MR. W. E. ("PUSSYFOOT") JOHNSON IN BOMBAY.

Mr. W. E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson, the well-known Prohibitionist who is now on a world tour, arrives in Bombay on Sunday, (3rd March next.) He will be in Bombay till the 5th idem, during which period he will deliver three public lectures under the auspices of the Bombay Temperance Council.

BHOR STATE SUBJECTS ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the above Association was to be held on the 17th instant, but on account of unsettled situation in the City it could not be held. Many of the Bhor State subjects, who had left Bombay during the riot period have not yet come. It is therefore proposed to hold the said meeting on 3rd March 1929. The place and time of the meeting will be notified afterwards. Those of the Bhor State subjects who have not yet enrolled their names as members with the volunteer is appointed for that purpose, are requested to do so immediately.

## CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS THANKED

—:o:—

### PEACE COMMITTEE'S MOVE TO MAKE THE CORPS A PERMANENT BODY

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Peace Committee was held in the Corporation Hall on Sunday when opportunity was taken to convey the Committee's best thanks to the Citizen Volunteers for their work in bringing about peace in the city. Prominent amongst present were Dr. G. V. Deshmukh. Dr. M. B. Welkar. Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Syed Inamdar, Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha. Mr. H. E. Poonavala Mr. B. G. Horniman. Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji Dr. Abdulla bin Abdulla. Dr. D. D. Sathye, Mr. Dange. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others. Dr. Deshmukh was voted to the chair.

Mr. V. A. Desai the Captain of the Citizen Volunteers addressed the meeting.

He gave expression to the real feeling of regret on behalf of himself and the volunteers at the sad murder of their Muslim comrade who gave his life in the noble of establishing peace in the City. Mr. Desai then referred to the desire on the part of the volunteers to have a permanent City Volunteer Corps and the decision of the Committee to appoint a sub committee to go into details of the question. In conclusion he thanked Mayor Deshmukh for the cooperation and assistance they had received from the first citizen of Bombay" in their arduous work.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi associated himself with what Mr. Desai had said and observed that the way the Citizen Volunteers went about their job showed that though there was communal tension in the City the heart of the citizens was sound. Mr. Brelvi felt that no better monument could be raised to the memory of the martyred Muslim Volunteer than making the Volunteer Organisation a permanent body.

Mr. B. G. Hornman joined in paying a tribute to the splendid work the volunteers had done during the terrible crisis through which City of Bombay had passed through a week or two ago.

Dr. M. B. Welkar. Dr. Abdulla bin Abdulla and others also expressed their thanks to the young men who rallied round the Volunteer Corps.

Dr. Deshmukh. the Chairman of the meeting observed that just as he was coming to the meeting to thank the volunteers he saw the military men marching to the station to leave the City. That showed that complete peace has been restored in the City. Hindus and Muslims had lived in Bombay for years quite amicably. During the disturbance rich men came forward with their money, old men with their experience while the Volunteers came forward with enthusiasm and an earnest desire to end the reign of terror in the City. When the call for volunteers went round, he was glad that thousands of young citizens rallied to the colours.

Continuing, Dr. Deshmukh observed that the heart of the City was always sound. The capitalists were for peace, the middle class was also for peace and so was labour. His theory was that disturbance in Bombay was created by the Booligan element in the City and the moment the 'mavalies' were rounded up peace was restored in Bombay within eight or ten hours. The volunteers had taught a lesson in civics not only to citizens of Bombay but to the whole nation. concluded Dr. Deshmukh.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in moving the resolution thanking the volunteers paid a tribute to Dr. Deshmukh. In Dr. Deshmukh they had a typical citizen of Bombay who always rises above narrow communalism and class hatred. If peace had been restored in Bombay in so short a time credit must be given to Dr. Deshmukh who had striven hard in cause of peace.

If peace has been restored so quickly in Bombay. I do say and say it with all due responsibility that the largest portion of the credit goes to Dr. Deshmukh who personally wielded a great influence over the citizens both Hindus and Muslims." Dr. Deshmukh had friends amongst the leading Hindu and Muslim citizens. Dr. Deshmukh was free from all communal bias and his heart throbbed equally for the sufferings of the Hindus and the Muslims. He was a human being first and everything afterwards..

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Syed L. Inamdar and carried amidst acclamation.

MASKATI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The following number of out patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary at Kurwa road of Surat in the month of January 1929: Men 2153: Women 1972: Children 1944. 9 children were born in the Maskati Maternity Home.

Mr. J. Ghosal, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bow and D. MacLachlan lunched at Government House Boombay on Sunday the 24th February.

# Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 25, 1929.

"Dr. Rama Rau said the provision of 28 lakhs for improving the conditions of lower-paid employees was quite insufficient and pleaded for more"—Report of Council of State debate on the Railway Budget.

* * *

Isn't that like Oliver Twist asking for more? It is ungrateful too. A paternal Government provides a special wheel, the fifth one to the Railway Board coach, so that it should run more noiselessly and yet these miserable fellows complain—about low-paid servants.

* * *

The proper method to ameliorate the lot of the low-paid is to ask the tax-payers to provide Rs. 64,000 for a high-paid man who will look after them. Bureaucratic principles of government indicate this as the only remedy and it has been followed. It is too bad. What the non-official representatives really want is a special officer to train them in appreciating these principles.

* * *

Sir George Rainy says that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's "ignorance" is "invincible." The last refuge of a man with a weak argument is to call the other fellow a hopeless fool, but what about the ignorance of the Railway Board who do not know what Provincial Governments intend to do in regard to railway matters?

* * *

As Mr. Parsons confessed, the Board were not aware what the Government of Behar and Orissa intended to do about a certain railway line in their territory. Official red-tape demands that Patna will notify Simla about the matter in the usual leisurely manner and then the collective wisdom of the Railway Board, Mr. Parsons announced, will be brought to bear upon it—in 1931.

* * *

America is making history. A New York journal reports: "Divorces are going up and marriages are going down. The 1927 statistics show that divorces jumped 6.2 per cent. that year, bringing our national average to about one for every six marriages, the highest proportion in our history."

* * *

America will be obliged soon to have a Registrar-General of Divorces as well as a Registrar-General of Marriages.

* * *

Mother: "Jane, you selfish child! Won't you give your brother part of your apple?"

Jane: "No, Mummy. Daddy said Eve did that and she has been called names ever since."

## DAVAR'S COLLEGE ANNUAL SPORTS

The annual athletic sports of the Davar's College, were held on Saturday afternoon on the Oval. The day's card provided 18 events which were keenly contested and close finishes were witnessed. In 880 yards E. B. Solomon broke the tape first while B. D'Mello was placed second K. G. Joshi easily won the mile raie.

In 120 yards hurdles B/ D'Mello and B. K. Shroff were close rivals for the first place. The former however beat the latter by a neck but he was disqualified for some infringement of the rule and he was given the second place. In 440 yards open, Katrecha of the Grant Medical College beat his opponents easily and Alvares of St. Xavier's was placed second. The Cambatta Championship Challenge Cup went to B. D'Mello for the highest number of points received in the events while E. P. Solomon annexed the late Mr. Dinshaw D. Nasikwala Championship Cup.

The prize to the winners will be given on the College social gathering to be held on March 16 in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall Fort.

## THE CAPITOL

The management of "Capital" writes:—

Inorder to heighten the appeal of this great production to sharpen as it were the minds of the audience for the reception of its full power and dramatic value we have arranged a special atmospheric prologue which will be staged before the film commences. For this purpose the stage has been specially converted to represent an Arab scene. Episodes from the film itself will be enacted in costume.

A real live Arab sheikh will be seen with beautiful Arab dancing girls dancing before him to the accompaniment of Arab music and Arabian songs.

In passing it may be noted that this is the first time that an atmospheric prologue, so common in America and Europe, has ever been attempted."

## WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES

Prof D. S. Margoliouth, M.A., D. Litt., Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, will deliver a course of four lectures on Arabic Language and Literature in connection with the Wilson Philological Lectureship Endowment on the following days beginning at 6 p.m. each day:—

Saturday, (2nd March) on The chief results of South Arabian Epigraphy.

Monday, (4th March) on History in Arabic Poetry.

Tuesday, (5th March) on The Influence of Tradition on Arabic Literary Development.

Wednesday, (6th March) on the present directions of Arabic studies in Europe.

The lectures will be delivered in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, and are open to the public. Persons intending to attend the lectures are specially requested to take their seats in the Convocation Hall before 6 p.m. on each of the above days.

## MR. PATEL AND MR. RANGA IYER

To The Editor of "The Crronicle."

Sir—A telegram published from a special correspondent, published in "Nava Kal" a daily Marathi paper of Bombay of 19th February 1929 under the heading "Vote of censure against Hon Mr. Patel" contains certain matter with reference to me, which is misleading and likely to prejudice the readers of that paper against me.

I emphatically deny that I have anything to do with Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer or have promised him any assistance in drafting the motion of censure against Mr. Patel which he proposes to bring. It is true that one day casually he mentioned to me in the Library Room where I had gone to get a book of reference that he was thinking of bringing some such motion and asked me to say whether the wording of the motion should be 'that the Hon' the President do vacate the Chair' and so on. I immediately replied that his move was extremely undesirable and that I was not the person to give him any advice, as I had never studied that point. I further asked him whether he had known of any such motion being moved against the Speaker of the House of Commons during recent times. 'Not within last two hundred years' was the reply he gave. I immediately left him without saying anything. I saw a Press Reporter standing by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer when the above conversation took place. Immediately after I finished, I heard the reporter asking Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer some questions regarding the grounds on which he proposed to base his motion. 'Wait and you will know them from my speech' replied Mr. Ranga Iyer.

I have given above the facts as they took place leaving the readers to draw their own inferences thereform regarding my attitude towards Mr. Ranga Iyer's motion.

I wish to add that Hon' Mr. Patel has by his tact, ability, independence and scrupulous regard for justice endeared himself to all the members of the Assembly official and non-official, and that no member whose reason is not warped by personal considerations, can be expected to sympathise with Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer in his move.—Yours etc.

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# The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 25, 1929.


# IMPERIAL BANK AND INDIAN MILLS. II

The article we wrote on the above subject on Thursday has attracted considerable attention and the issues discussed in it have induced much anxious deliberation the part of those interested in the existence and development of India's greatest industry. Some idea of this anxious speculation may be gathered from the following comments of a leading firm of sharebrokers in their weekly report: "We understand from enquiries made that the "Chronicle's" information is not wholly correct, though it is substantially so. The demand referred to by it has not been made upon any big group of mills but it seems that the Bank has called upon some substantial millowners under whose guarantee the Bank had made loans to their mills to repay the same. If this is true which we believe to be unfortunately so it should be looked upon as a very arbitrary action on the part of the Bank to have made the demand when Bombay's principal industry has been passing through very hard times. It is of course, the primary duty of a Banking institution to look first to the safety of the public money but at the same time it should do what it can to promote the interests of the indigenous industries of the country; and the step taken by the management of the Imperial Bank to call for payment of money and thus force the borrowers to disturb the particular employment to which they might have devoted the money would certainly have the effect of putting our principal industry in great difficulties, if not altogether, destroying it. ..... The step taken by the Imperial Bank deserves condemnation." The Imperial Bank of India if it is to perform its legitimate functions must utilise its vast resources which the country and the Government place at its disposal, towards helping the textile industry and never was the need for such help greater than it is to-day. Any policy other than that of constructive assistance to the mill industry will make the people of Bombay look upon the Bank as an institution which is anything but a blessing to them. For the prosperity of the people of Bombay depends on the prosperity of the textile industry. In fact if the authorities of the Bank are endowed with vision and foresight as we expect them to be they would themselves be the first to realise that any harm done to the textile industry will react to the ultimate harm of the Bank itself and that "per contra" a helping hand to the industry now, even at some risk, will repay the Bank a hundred-fold in the long run.

We drew attention on Thursday to the contrast in the policies adopted by the Bank of England and the Imperial Bank of India towards the textile industry. The contrast is so glaring that we offer no apology for reverting to the subject again, with a view to emphasise what a great and important part a truly national banking institution can and does play in assisting national industries. It is well-known that the textile indstry in Lancashire has, like the textile industry in Bombay, been passing through bad times. The Lancashire mills spinning American cotton have been suffering under the deadweight of fixed interest charges which were incurred during the reflotation boom of 1919-20. Added to this has been the continual drain on their reserves resulting from the heavy indebtedness incurred during the following years of poor trade. Many expedients were tried to restore the finances of the mills to an economic basis—but with little or no success and it was only when the Bank of England intervened that the movement which was initiated two years ago with the formation of the Cotton Yarn Association has achieved its aim of re-organising the Lancashire industry of American cotton spinning. The aim has been achieved by the establishment of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation Limited, which represents the amalgamation of a number of spinning mills and expects to acquire by the end of the year seven to eight million spindles and a large number of looms (about 100 mills). As Mr. J. M. Keynes points out this vast combine will absorb at the start nearly one third of the whole industry—and perhaps much more before long—and will have at its command the best brains in the business and adequate financial resources to rationalise economize, and experiment, and in technical experience in size and in financial strength will start at a considerable advantage over its competitors in every country.

As in the case of every scheme, the most important feature of this project is its financial structure and the most noteworthy fact in this connection is the patriotic and statesmanlike role which the creditor Banks and the Bank of England and Government have played. As in Bombay, so in Lancashire the mills are heavily indebted to the Banks who hold in many cases a first mortgage on the physical assets of the mills. If the Banks had acted along old conservative lines they would have saddled the new Combine with an obligation to pay heavy interest on its debentures whether earned or not. But they looked ahead and have accepted a principle which has been well described as a revolution in industrial finance, the principle, namely, that interest must be paid only out of profits that is, wages must precede interest. In giving this relief to the Combine the Banks have truly served their own interests because they have helped it to start with a guarantee of financial success. The Banks have, in short, agreed to be satisfied with 5-1/2 per cent. Convertible Income Debenture Stock, on which interest will be payable only if it was earned, so that the Combine will be freed from the fixed interest charges in respect of the indebtedness of the amalgamated concerns just during the early stages of its career when it needs time to reorganize the industry. So much for the part played by the Banks and other prior creditors. It is the contribution of the Bank of England to this great scheme which conveys a lesson to India. Pending the issue of First Debentures, the new money required which is expected to amount to £2,000,000, is being advanced by the Bank of England on easy terms. The Board of Trade has also given help in various ways. In fact as the Cotton Yarn Association itself says it has been in constant touch with the Government and the Bank of England and without their help and advice it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at the present arrangement which gives to Lancashire an excellent opportunity of recapturing her lost trade and becoming a more formidable rival to India and Japan than she has been hitherto. While the Bank of England has, to use the language of the "Daily Telegraph", co-operated (with the textile industry) in a manner almost unprecedented and in a spirit of utmost resolution," what is the inglorious attitude of the Imperial Bank of India towards India's struggling industry? The answer at once provides a grim commentary on the oft-repeated but pious solicitude of the Government for the welfare of our textile industry and is a reminder that our industries will not come to their own until we are masters in our own country. There is, of course, no connection with the establishment of the Lancashire Combine and the reported calling up of loans due by mill agents to the Imperial Bank. But the reported action of the Bank has the effect of providing additional assistance to that Combine.

## RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

The Railway Budget and in general the present Railway administration were subjected in the Assembly on Thursday to some searching criticism. The main objection urged against the administration was that the present good profits on Railways were not sufficiently utilised in reducing rates and freights. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas rightly objected to the B. N. W. Railway declaring a dividend of 19 per cent. to its shareholders, "while that Company ran a public utility service and had done practically nothing to look after the requirements and convenience of passengers." The Railway Board and the Government who own a large part of the capital of many of the Company-managed Railways, should assert themselves and bring the rates and freights of these Railways into a line with those of the State-managed Railways. As important as the reduction of rates is the question of removing frivolous disparities in freights. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty pointed out a striking instance of such disparity when he showed that "Madura which had a mill managed by Englishmen paid for a distance of 306 miles the rate of one anna one pie per maund per mile, while Coimbatore where mills were run by Indians paid for 348 miles' distance six annas eleven pies per maund per mile." Sir Purshottamdas said that instances like these could be easily multiplied. Sir George Rainy, who promised to look into the case cited by Mr. Chetty, might as well investigate the whole subject of serious disparity in freights without waiting for further scandalous instances being brought to his notice. With regard to Mr. Doraswami Iyer's reminder to Government that the Agricultural Commission itself had recommended a reduction of freights on fodder, oil-cakes and the transport of cattle for the benefit of Agriculture, Sir George assured the House that some proposals on the subject had been made by Government to the Railway Conference Association even before the Commission made its recommendations and that he would see the Association did not sleep over the proposals. The assurance is encouraging for the Association has slept long enough over the question. As regards the comforts of third class passengers, it is sad to think that in spite of ceaseless popular agitation, there continue to be so many Railways which deny the most elementary comforts to such passengers.

Much of the popular discontent with regard to Railway administration could be obviated by the appointment of at least one Indian on the Railway Board. But while Government are so anxious to appoint one more member on the Board, they do not seem at all disposed to give the new post to an Indian. It is ridiculous and dishonest to contend that a competent Indian cannot be found for the post. The process of Indianisation in general in the higher Railway Services is progressing, if it is, at snail's pace. And in several cases Indians of the subordinate grades who have for years acted as officers and proved their worth have been superseded by new recruits from England. As regards Anglo-Indians they are certainly entitled to Indianisation. But it is scandalous for anyone to contend, as does the Eastern Bengal Railway, that Anglo-Indians have a natural aptitude for Railway Service and that, therefore, educational qualifications should be overlooked in their cases.

The prolonged debate on Saturday on the appointment of a fifth member on the Railway Board brought out clearly Government's lukewarmness in the matter of Indianisation. In the characteristic official way Sir George Rainy said that Indians' desire to see their countrymen appointed to the Railway Board was quite natural, but that he "wanted to see these appointments made on merit" and that "it would take time in the Engineering and Traffic Departments to get expert Indians." Pandit Malviya naturally challenged the Home Member to appoint an impartial Committee of officials and non-officials when he would give him Indians with full technical knowledge. Sir George would not accept the challenge. He could not. He will do well to recognise that Indians too want selection by merit and for that very reason object to Europeans with indifferent qualifications superseding even tried Indians on racial grounds. It is surprising that even the new post on the Board to deal with Labour questions is practically reserved for a non-Indian. The additional post itself was quite superfluous if the existing members of the Board did their work efficiently. The Railway Administration Report for the last year made no suggestion that such a post was needed. Indian members like Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Jayakar stoutly opposed the creation of the additional post. But Government got a narrow majority for them with the aid of officials and nominated members. If Government persist in appointing non-Indian to the new post, they would certainly strengthen the feeling in the country expressed by Mr. B. Das when he observed that "unless there was a revolution there was no chance of an Indian becoming a technical member of the Railway Board."

## A CONTINUED BURDEN

The extension for another year of the Indian Stamp Act Amendment Bill is one more apt commentary on the present Legislative Councils. This Act was passed in 1922 to enhance the Stamp Fees for the purpose of increasing Government's revenue and was to remain in force for only four years. But Government who had, before the expiry of the Act, incurred ruinous liabilities in the name of Development, were hardly likely to forego any source of revenue. They made every attempt to make the Act permanent but [illegible] one year's lease. They found this method of extension a useful one in disarming or minimising opposition and successfully adopted it this time also. Nationalists like Messrs. Lalji Narunji, K. F. Nariman and K. M. Munshi denounced the measure with the same arguments that the Hon. Mr. Pradhan, the mover of the Bill, had used against it when he was in the opposition. But the proposal to give the Stamp Act a year's fresh lease of life was carried with the aid of official votes and those of the nominated members and the followers of the Ministers. The case with which the measure was passed and the first reading of the Court Fees Bill was carried, shows what Government can get the "Reformed" Councils to do under the system of Dyarchy and communal Ministry. There is no escape from this farce until the whole system is scrapped.

## SCANDALOUS

The articles that the "Times of India" has been publishing for a long time past under the title "Through Indian Eyes" are by now notorious and the mischief they have done is incalculable. It has been repeatedly alleged in the Press that these articles are being contributed by a responsible Government servant whose name has also been published, without any contradiction by him yet when Government were asked in the Council whether they had made any enquiries in the matter, Mr. Hotson replied that Government had neither made any inquiries nor issued any instructions to the author of the articles. We would warn Government that their indifference in the matter lends itself to most suspicious interpretations. It is bad enough for any decent paper to publish stinking stuff like the articles in question. But when their authorship is publicly attributed to a Government servant for the Government to affect supreme indifference about the affair is little short of a scandal. People are bound to ask why Government refuse to make any enquiries and whether they really have not made enquiries or are only [illegible]

# CHINA SUPPRESSES OPIUM

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## NOW INDIA MUST TAKE ITS OWN DOSE AND DIE OR PROHIBIT ITS CULTIVATION

(BY HARI G. GOVIL, DIRECTOR INDIA SOCIETY OF AMERICA).

The following piece of news of the Nationalist Government of China should be of interest to our leaders and reformers in India. A great European statesman once remarked "When China moves it will move the world." Nationalist China is no longer under the compulsory opium dose doctored by the foreign civilised power. It is full of new life and hope and is facing the problems of its people with admirable vigor and earnestness. It is hoped that India will be moved by the brave step on the part of China. In the name of humanity for the well-being of India itself the Indian legislators and leaders should take immediate steps to stop cultivation of this life-killing soul-destroying drug. It is true that opium production in India is under Government control. But in the eyes of the world the people of India are a party in this nefarious business. Consumption of opium and alcohol has to be suppressed, if possible with the co-operation of the Government if necessary in spite of its opposition if India wants to be a strong nation, powerful enough to take care of its own affairs and to join hands with the rest of the world in the creation of peace which is essential for human progress.

**DANGER TO INDIA**

Opium is not only a menace to the world, it is one of the greatest dangers to India herself. Now that China has taken steps to prevent the importation of opium and narcotic drugs from India and abroad India will have to take greater doses of this death-dealing drug. It is now for India to take action and follow China. Measures should be taken immediately to suppress the cultivation and distribution of opium in India except for medicinal purposes.

The Nanking Government has taken a leaf from the League of Nations' book by an act prohibiting the production and use of opium except for medicinal purposes, which will be regulated by the Government itself. The stumbling block which has always prevented the League of Nations from initiating a similar policy has been Great Britain whose Indian domian has more than 600,000 acres under opium producing a revenue of £3,558,000 which, British delegates at opium conferences point out, India can ill afford to lose, although a yearly curtailment of 10 per cent. of the production went into effect in 1927. China has been India's best opium customer.

The act recently promulgated by the Nanking Government consists of seven articles followed by nineteen regulations explaining how its enforcement shall be carried out.

**TEXT OF REGULATIONS.**

The full text of this world-important measure reads:

Art. 1.—With regard to opium, poppy, morphia, cocanic heroin and their derivatives, the cultiation, manufacture, sale or transportation thereof, except for provisions of this act, shall be made punishable in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code.

Art. 2.—Beginning from March 1 of the eighteenth year of the Chinese Republic (1929) the smoking of opium shall be made punishable in accordance with Article 275 of the Criminal Code; Government employees found after that date guilty of smoking opium shall be given the maximum penalty as provided by the Criminal Code.

Art. 3.—Government employees guilty of cultivating poppy or manufacturing, selling or transporting opium or giving protection to those convicted of opium charges as stipulated in the Criminal Code shall be given the maximum penalty as may be inflicted under the provisions of the Criminal Code.

**OFFICIALS LIABLE TO PUNISHMENT**

Art. 4.—The revised Opium Suppression Regulations as of April 1 of the seventeenth year of the Chinese Republic (1928) shall henceforth be abolished. Existing Provincial Opium Suppression Bureaus are required to complete the liquidation of their affairs before Dec. 1 of the current

(Continued on page 9.)

# Notes of the Day.

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**Next Best Thing.**

Writing on Saturday about Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement in the Commons with reference to King Amanullah's willingness to receive foreign diplomatic representatives at Kandahar that the British Government did not propose to move its Mission there, we wrote: "If the British Government follow to the letter their policy of neutrality, why is the British Legation still permitted to remain in Kabul where the usurper Bachha Saqeo holds the uncertain sway"? We are glad to note that the British Government have lost no time in correcting this diplomatic error and have now decided to withdraw the British Legation from Kabul. This decision has been arrived at "in order to prevent untoward incidents which might adversely affect British friendly relations with Afghanistan either now or in the future." This is the next best thing to recognising King Amanullah's Government which the British Government could have done and we congratulate them on their decision. The evacuation will be carried out by the Royal Air Force which has during the last few weeks most gallantly performed its onerous duties.

**The End Of A Chapter.**

If the remarkable prediction of a Spanish publicist who writes in the Madrid journal "Laxacion" that Primo de Rivera will soon make a final political gesture and lay down the dictatorship comes true, Spain will heave a sigh of relief. The Spanish dictatorship has differed from the Italian one in the sense that the Mussolini of Madrid has received the precarious and varying support of only one class of persons—the militarists who abhor Parliamentary Government. In Italy the industrialists and the bourgeois classes who were tired of the perpetual political squabbling before Mussolini's advent to power could reconcile themselves to Fascist rule. It meant business prosperity. In Spain, the landed gentry, the merchant class and the peasant population are all tired of Primo De Rivera's autocracy and expect King Alphonso to seize the first opportunity for shaking it off. De Rivera evidently knows that his day is over and wishes to retire with good grace.

**Towards Prohibition.**

The Excise Minister deserves to be congratulated on his decision to abolish for at least a year the pernicious practice of selling liquor licences in the City of Bombay by auction, to sell them for a fixed price, and to increase the duty on country liquor by four annas per gallon. The system of public auction of licences has long been condemned by the public, as under it the bidders, who offer unconscionable prices, recoup themselves in various questionable ways at the expense of the public. We trust the Hon. Mr. Jadhav will make the new practice permanent and extend it to the whole Presidency. It is, however, superfluous to add that a change in the method of sales can hardly go far enough in the direction of prohibition unless it is accompanied with a progressive restriction of the quantities of liquor allowed to be sold in the liquor shops. And no appreciable progress can be said to have been made towards prohibition unless complete prohibition is enforced in at least one selected district.

**The "Liberator"**

It is gratifying to note that the "Liberator", the English weekly founded by the late Swami Shraddhananda, the publication of which was long suspended after the death of the Swamiji, is now revived under the editorship of Prof. Indra. In the first new issue we are told that the paper will continue "to place before its readers and through them before the world at large ways and means to restore the Dharmic Law (Vedic) in order that mankind may once more begin to view the good of humanity as the only lasting good." We are further told that "the question of the untouchables and their liberation from an age-long thraldom will thus be one of its principal planks" and that "though social work is the main plank in its programme, the "Liberator" will also touch on all phases of modern life." We trust the paper will be serviceable in liberating Indian society from the thraldom of superstiti-

# "TRAITORS HAVE CHEATED ME"

# "I Am Not A Coward," Says Amanullah

## ABDICATION PREFERRED TO BLOODSHED

## Able to Capture Kabul at Any Time

## NADIR KHAN HURRIES TO AFGHANISTAN

## British Mission to be Withdrawn

PESHAWAR CITY, 23.

His Majesty Amanullah Khan delivered a lecture in grand Mosque at Kandahar at the time when the Afridi and Mohmand deputations waited on His Majesty. According to the member of the Afridi depution who was present on this is what His Majesty said: Do you think I feared from rebels or do you think that I was a traitor to leave my Palace and the subjects at Kabul? No. I had never felt discourage, nor am I a coward. I am a sepoy and can carry arms. I care not for the rebels and I can capture my palace in Kabul at any time I like.

Continuing his speech, Amanullah added: Those were traitors in whom I trusted, some of the Ministers and Hazrat Shorbazar have cheated me. This devil in garb of Saint came to me with Holy Book in his hand and requested me to leave Kabul for stoppage of blood. I recalled them to Assembly and asked them if my abdication can help my beblored subjects They in name of God assured me. I told these traitors that I was not found of ruling powers and they knew that I had always tried to preventh bloodshed. So I abdicted in the name of my brother Sardar Inayatullah Khan and if these devils have not been traitors they would not have cheated my brother. Are they hoping and dreaming of their success? So long as single drop of blood runs in my vein I will try to punish these rebels of Islam and these traitors to Islam and the coutry.—Free Press.

### BRITISH MISSION TO BE WITHDRAWN

—:o:—

#### MOST CONVENIENT MOMENT HAD ARRIVED

LONDON Feb. 23

Reuter learns that the decision to evacuate the British mission in Afghanistan was taken after Sir Francis Humphrys had consulted representatives of other European missions, and, evidently, it was concluded that the most convenient moment for evacuation has arrived. It is pointed out that in the present absence of a stable Government there is no object in maintaining representatives in the position of possibly personal danger.

Although nobody anticipates a definite attack on the mission the fact remains that the Legation is already damaged by firing owing to the accident of its position, and its inmates are gravely endangered as recurrence is possible. In view of this and the fact thtt there is no recognised Government in Afghanistan with which the Diplomatic Mission is able to conduct business and, moreover in order to prevent utoward incidents which might adversely affect British friendly relations with Afghanistan either now or in the future, it was decided to withdraw the Mission at the most convenient moment. It is emphasised that it has always been one of the first considerations of British policy not to interfere in the internal troubles of Afghanistan and withdrawl of the Mission until there is a recoguised Government in a united and happier Afghastan if further proof of the friendly feeling entertained by Britain towards Afghanistan in its troubles. —Reuter.

### BACHA-I-SAQQA'S NOTICE ON AFGHAN TRADE AGENT

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#### ORDERED TO HAND OVER ALL MONEY TO NEW AGENT

PESHAWAR Feb. 23

Bacha-I-Saqqu has served a telegraphic notice on the Afghan trade agent at Peshawar who refused to hand over charge to Bacha-I-Saqqa's nominee requiring him to hand over charge of office with all the money in his possession to the new agent within 24 hours. The agent has after consultation with the local Afghan traders and other eminent Afghans wired back saying that he is not prepared to make over the money unless final decision is arrived at as to who is the legitimate heir to the Kabul throne and the claimant of the money.

It is stated that the money accumulated with the agent amounts to thirty lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

### WREVENTS AEROPLANES FROM NOTPROCEEDING TO KABUL

PESHAWAR, Feb. 23.

One Hinaidi machine proceeded to Kabul to-day but signalled to two waiting Victoria machines that there was too much snow to land. The machines accordingly returned to Peshawar.—A. P.

### GENERAL NADIRKHAN REACHES DELHI

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#### MR. MAHOMED ALI ACCOMPANIES HIM TO LAHORE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

General Nadirkhan, contrary to all expectations, arrived here this afternoon instead of to-morrow. He was accommanied by both his brothers. He was given reception by a large crowd. Prominent amongst those present at the station were Moulana Muhammad Ali, Consul General of Afghanistan, Moulana Kiafyatullah, Khwaja Hasson Nizami, Moulvie Shafie Daudi and others.

The General looked a bit tired and pulled down. He shook hands with those present and spoke kind words addressing the crowd who shouted "Nadirkhan ki Jai."

The General said: "I am suffering from asthma and ill for long time, but the call of country has brought me. I want to tell you neither myself nor anyone of my family aspires to the throne. It is quite natural that you love Afghanistan. She is your neighbour and tied with you by religious bonds."

Moulana Muhammad Ali has accompanied the General to Lahore.—Free Press.

## RACE FOR NAVAL SUPREMACY

## U. S. Senate Votes 12,370 Dollars

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#### FINAL VOTE ON BIG NAVY BILL POSTPONED

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Washington.—After the rejection of the amendment to the Bill the Senate finally voted 12,370 thousand dollars to begin the new cruiser construction programme and then passed the appropriation Bill providing for an expenditure of 360 million dollars. The Senate by inserting a new item for the new cruisers has changed the form of the Bill and it must again be referred to the House of Representatives.—Reuter.

### NAVY DEPARTMEN SUPPLY BILL

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#### FINAL VOTE POSTPONED

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Washington.—The final vote on the Navy Department Supply Bill including the appropriation for the construction of cruisers has been postponed. However, in view of the unexpected vote on the amendment to the Bill forbidding the use of Government credits for the transport of marines from Nicaragua except for the protection of American lives and prosperty, this amendment is interpreted as involving the early withdrawal of the marines from Nicaragua.

Of the 12,370,000 dollars, 200,000 would be available immediately to begin five cruisers. The remainder will be available on 1st July to carry on the work and begin another five cruisers and an aeroplane carrier.—Reuter.

### PRESIDENT,S TEA PARTY

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#### GANDHIJI'S EXPLANATION

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24.

Referrng to the "Tea Party" given by President Patel in Delhi when the Viceroy met Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders, Gandhiji writes in the "Navjivan" that he had no idea that the plan had been arranged by Mr. Patel, while he was going to Delhi. He came to know of it on reaching Delhi.

WORTHY OF HIS POST AND COUNTRY.

"Mr. Patel is doing in the Assembly what an Indian can do for the good of his country. By his fearlessness he is proving worthy of his post and his country. He believes that if he cannot do anything else, he should bring together leaders of different schools of thought and that it would be still better if he can bring those leaders in touch with the Viceroy."

ONLY DONE A BRAHMIN'S JOB.

"Taking advantage of his (Gandhi's) visit to Delhi he had arranged a "Tea Party", inviting the Viceroy and other leaders. Mr. Patel had done the work of the Brahmin who performs the marriage ceremony, but cannot conduct the household."

### COMMERCIAL INTERNATIONAL AIR ROUTES

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#### ATTEMPT TO MAP ARCTIC REGIONS

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Ottawa.—The International scientific organisation known as "Aero-Arctic" is seeking through the intermediary of Captain Walter Brun Canadian support for the proposed flight of the German Government airship Lz 127 this year from Leningrad to Alaska and thence over the Canadian polar basin. Government is considering the sending of a Canadian scientist with a expedition which will map the arctic regions, observe weather conditions and secure scientific data with regard to the possibility of establishing commercial international air routes via the short northern circle.—Reuter.

### FRENCH AIRMEN ARRIVE AT ALLAHABAD

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#### FLIGHT DELAYED BY ENGINE TROUBLE

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

The French airmen Le Brix and Paillard landed at Allahabad at three in the morning yesterday. There was some engine trouble and the party left for Ca[illegible]

## SMART ARREST BY TURKISH POLICE

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## Retired Naval Officer In Trouble

#### FOREIGN EMBASSY AT CONSTANTINOPLE INVOLED

LONDON, Feb 24.

Constantinople.—It is announced that "the Police caught a retired Turkish naval officer, Ebul Kassim, red-handed while he was about to give a Foreign Embassy in Constantinople documents relating to important plans regarding the new naval base at Ismid. He was apprehended at the entrance to the Embassy. Police searched him and all the documents were found. The name of the Embassy is withheld. He has been handed over to the judicial authorities.—Reuter.

### COLD WAVE IN POLAND

#### UNPRECEDENTED LOSSES

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Warsaw.—Losses owing to the cold-wave in Poland which are unprecedented in the last 150 years are almost incalculable, but it is known that direct losses suffered by the railways and coal-mines exceed one million sterling.

NAVIGATION OBSTRUCTED.

Sofia.—The navigation between Varna and Bugas has again been suspended owing to the presence of huge ice-bergs.

### GARDEN PARTY TO MR. SASTRI

#### PT. MOTILALS NAME INCLUDED BY MISTAKE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

The Free Press of India understands that the inclusion of the name of Pandit Motilal Nehru among the hosts at the garden party in honour of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastry to be held on the 25th instant is by mistake. —Free Press.

Authorities have warned foreign shipping companies of the danger to navigation and have recommended that all sailings to Black sea ports should temporarily be suspended.—Reuter.

### INDIAN HIGH COURTS BILL

—:o:—

#### MR. LANSBURY TO MOVE FOR REJECTION

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" says that Mr. Lansbury will move for the rejection of the Indian High Courts Bill on the ground that as it is of the highest importance in the interests of India that the qualifications of the Chief Justices should be maintained.

The House of Commons declined to give a second reading to a Bill which proposes to abolish the present requirement that the Chief Justice should be a barrister of Eugland or Ireland or a member of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland.—Free Press.

### THANKS GIVING FUND FOR KING'S RECOVERY

—:o:—

#### RS: 500 THE LOWEST SUBSCRITION

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

The "Pioneer" has opened a Thanksgiving Fund for the recovery of H. M. the King-Emperor. The maximum subscription permitted will be Rs. 100. The amount collected will be handed over to Lord Irwin to be used for the poor and needy of India.—A. P.

### TROUBLE IN POONA COLLEGE

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POONA, Feb. 23.

A student of the Fergusson College named Shinde while cycling on the Fergusson College Road, accidentally dashed against some Muslim students, who, it is alleged, then assaulted him. Shinde informed his friends in the Residency of the Fergusson College of this and a disturbance ensued in the quadrangle of the Residency between some Hindu and Muslim students. An alarm having been raised, the District Magistrate, the City Magistrate, and a Police party were soon on the spot, but their help, it is stated, was not needed as the situation was brought under control by the [illegible]

lege is nearing completion, but owing to the disturbed condition of the students' minds, the College and the Hostel have been closed for the rest of the term. Free

## ARTIFICIAL PROPS TO UPHOLD 18d RATIO

## Govt's New Move to Raise Bank Rate

## INDIAN CHAMBER'S PROTEST

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

Telegraphing to the Commerce Department of Government of India regarding the railway budget, the Indian Chamber of Commerce says that it cannot congratulate the Government on the large surplus of 10 3/4 crores realised from railway earnings as it is not, in the view of the Chamber, based on real prosperity in the country. The Chamber suggests that substantial reductions in freight rates on judiciously selected staple commodities should be made and the building up of reserverves should be postponed for sometime. It considers the appointment of a fifth of the Railway Board unjustifiable and olds that it will be futile in curing Labour unrest as the selected incumbent is not in its view conversant with Labour conditions. If the Government are determined to create the new post the Chamber would urge the appointment of a non-official Indian with commercial experience to safeguard and promote Indian interests.

SUDDEN RISE IN BANK RATE.

Regarding the recent rise in the Bank rate, the Chamber has telegraphed to the Finance Department of the Government of India, protesting against the action of the Government "in forcing the hands of the Imperial Bank" to increase the bank rate to eight percent. Such an abnormally high bank rate, in its view, is injurious to commerce and industry. The Chamber takes serious objection to the manner in which the present increase has been effected and holds that the Government's sole motive in forcing up the rate has been to firm up the exchange. Their present action is a confession of the impossibility of maintaining the exchange at the present ratic except by aritificial props. Prudence and self-interest demand immediate, earnest and scientific study of the last two years' experience of the working of the eighteen pence ratio with a view to adopting such changes of policy as may be found necessary.—A. P.

### PROV CURRENCY ASSOCIATION FORMED AT LAHORE

#### TO RESTORE EXCHANGE RATIO TO 16D

LAHORE, Feb. 23.

A Provincial Currency Association has been formed with Lala Harkishen Lall as President," to voice the general feeling of the agricultural, industrial and commercial communities" for the restoration of the exchange ratio to Ish 4d.—A. P.

## EMBARGO ON INDIANS IN ENGLAND

## London Commercial Rooms Exclusively for Whites

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CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

Mr. R. J. Udani, Secretary, the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain in a statement to the Free Press said:—Sir William Currie is reported to have said at the annual meeting of the British Chamber of Shipping that British shipping and commerce in India did not ask for any privileges, but the same treatment as was afforded to Indian commerce. If Sir William Currie and his countrymen are content with the same treatment as is meted out to the Indian commercial communities in England, I am sure India will not hesitate to strike bargain on this basis. Do Sir William Currie and the Government of India, who are championing the cause of British companies know that Indians are not allowed to be members of the Baltic Exchange and commercial rooms in London? If, therefore, Sir William and his countrymen blink at this treatment of Indians in England, they should not grumble if Indians take similar steps.

DO AS YOU WOULD BE DONE BY.

Although the Viceroy asked the Indian commercial community at the annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce to come to some arrangement with the British commercial communities, he did not promise to take any steps to remove the embargo imposed on Indians in England, as requested by Sir Purushottamadas Thakurdas. If, therefore, British commercial communities want to come to any understanding with the Indians, they must first see that the Indians get the same privileges as they (British) wish to get in India.—Free Press.

## AFRICAN NATIVES FACED WITH FAMINE

—:o:—

## 130, 000 Without Food

#### GOVT. SETS UP FOOD CONTROL BOARD

NAIROBI, Mch. 23.

Owing to severe agricultural situation caused by drought and destruction by locusts the Legislature has passed a emergency bill to control the export of foodstuffs and regulate prices in order to avoid undue inflation. The acting Governor, Barth, has announced that the native population is suffering most, chiefly as a result of the devastation caused by locusts, and it is at present estimated that 130,000 are without food. A food control board has also been established to deal with the distribution of foodstuffs. The Legislature has also voted two-hundred thousand sterling to the Board for the discharge of its functions. It was pointed out during debate that but for the presence of the white settler in Kenya, the position of the African fanced with famine would be very different from what it is to-day.—Reuter.

## ALL-OVER GARLIC

—:o:—

## Disturbance in Hyderabad Jail

#### SEQUEL TO SUPERIENDENT'S SEARCHING A PRISONERS COPY OF KORAN

HYDERABAD SIND, Feb. 23.

Some Mahomedan prisoners in the Hyderabad Central Jail caused a disturbance in the Jail. On the Superintendent finding some garlic hidden in a prisoner's copy of the Kuran the copy was ordered to be taken back. The prisoners refused to being searched on the plea that while fasting they were prohibited from exposing their person.

They are also reported to have struck work. The police were summoned and the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate also visited the jail. The ring leaders were punished and confined in solitary cell. The situation is now stated to be in hand.—A. P.

### NEW GERMAN MINISTER IN KABUL

PESHAWAR, Feb. 23.

Baron Von Plessen went to Kabul today to relieve the present German Minister there. Plessen was safely landed at Kabul in a Hinaidi macaine. The Hinaidi had not returned up [illegible] in the afternoon and may be [illegible] to [illegible] Kabul.—A. P.

## UNEMPLOYED MINERS MARCH TO LONDON

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## A New Problem for Mr. Baldwin

LONDON, Feb. 23.

With their ranks deepleted twenty per cent. owing to the severe weather, eight hundred unemployed miners consisting of four main groups from all over the country arrived in the outskirts of London last night and were accomodated in the workhouses and halls. They will complete their march to London to-day, hold mass demonstration in Trafalgar Square tomorrow add present a petition to Mr. Baldwin on 25th February.

The marchers had a somewhat rough journey. The contingent of two hundred when it arrived at Chiswick was received by Doctor Stella Churchill, prospective Labour candidate for Brentford Division, and members of the local Labour Party who provided generous tea to the rain-sodden men some of whom were brought in conveyances, suffering from blistered feet. One man who was suffering from influenza was admitted to a hospital. The local District Council allowed the men to sleep in two big garages, the floors being thickly covered with straw.

FOOTSORE AND BEDRAGGLED.

The Scottish contingent of 114 arrived in Hendon footsore and bedraggled but in high spirits. It was headed by Wal Hannington, organiser of the unemployed march and piper. The local Labour Party provided them with food and accommodation for the night. One of the contingent declared that their hardships were nothing to what they would have had to undergo had they been at home. They would have been hungry there, but in every town they passed through they found [illegible]

# LOOK AT THIS PICTURE AND THAT

## Record Cotton Combine In Lancashire

## HOW BANK OF ENGLAND HELPS

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## What Does the Imperial Bank of India do?

In our issue of Thursday last we drew attention to the disquieting report that the Imperial Bank of India had thought fit at the present moment when Bombay's textile industry was passing through a crisis, to call up loans due on behalf of some mills. In contrast with this reported attitude of the Imperial Bank is the policy adopted by the Bank of England which has just helped to bring into being a new Combine of mills in Lancashire. The organisation of the Combine is described below and the Bank of England has co-operated in it "in a manner almost unprecedented and in a spirit of utmost resolution."—

A vast combine of 250 cotton mills—the largest in the history of the industry—is foreshadowed by the registration on January 25 of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, Ltd., with a nominal capital of £100.

This completion of the preliminary negotiations for the promotion of the combine was forecast in "The Daily Telegraph", which also gave exclusively the first official information that the Bank of England has co-operated for the launching of this scheme "in a manner almost unprecedented, and in a spirit of utmost resolution."

The Cotton Yarn Association now authorise the statement that the Association "has been in constant touch with the Government and the Bank of England, and without their help and advice it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at the present position."

An outstanding feature of the terms of the amalgamation is that the banks, which are the chief creditors of the trade, have admitted the principle of "wages before interest."

It is expected that before the end of the present year the Corporation will have acquired at least seven or eight million spindles, and a financial backing of £2,000,000 has been mentioned.

This registration marks the successful termination of negotiations which have extended over a period of ten months. These efforts have had relation specially to that section of the trade spinning and weaving American and other coarse counts, a section wherein, consequent upon war time shipping and trading difficulties and post-war inflations of values, the period of slump and stress has been prolonged and crushing.

In their official statement the Cotton Yarn Association, Ltd., explain that the capital of the new Corporation will be increased proportionately as companies the absorbed. It is proposed in due course to raise fresh capital by the issue of First Debentures. In the meantime arrangements have been made with the Bank of England to provide for the temporary finance considered necessary.

THE FIRST DIRECTORS.

The first Board of Directors charged with the work of absorbing the mills is to consist of:

Sir Kenneth Dugald Stewart (Chairman), who is a cotton trade representative on the Board of Trade Advisory Committee on Industry and Trade;

Sir James Alexander Cooper, auditor and accountant, who was prominently connected with the British-Australian Wool Realisation Association, Ltd.;

Mr. William James Orr, spinner and manufacturer, who was chief executive officer of the War Department Cotton Textiles Office in Manchester during the war;

Mr. John Lincoln Tattersall, formerly M.P. for Stalybridge, who retired from cotton spinning in 1919, but returned from his retirement at the trade's request to become president of the Cotton Yarn Association, and author of the scheme now adopted; and

Mr. John Ryan, who entered the cotton trade in 1921, and in 1927 became independent secretary of the then newly-formed Cotton Yarn Association.

At least four more directors will be added to this Board as soon as the requisite number of companies has been absorbed. Meanwhile an advisory committee, probably consisting of three spinners, wil be set up at an early date to assist in taking over mill companies. Valuation of those companies which have already expressed their desire to join will be undertaken at once. Details of the conditions under which applications from other companies are invited will be available shortly.

According to the official statement, the original proposals of the Cotton Yarn Association have not been altered in principle, except that the Five and a Half per cent. Debenutre stock offered as part of the purchase consideration has been replaced by Five and a Half per cent. Convertible Income Debenture stock, thus freeing the Corporation entirely from all fixed interest charges in respect of the indebtedness of the companies absorbed.

"It will be appreciated", the statement notes, "that this represents a valuable concession, particularly on the part of the banks, who are the largest creditors, in their desire to place the mills upon a sound basis."

An outstanding fact is that the scheme puts into operation a financial factor hitherto unknown to the banking fraternity. Stipulations as to how the Corporation would provide for taking over the interests of combining companies have undergone the closest scrutiny, and it is only after grave misgivings that the banks have agreed to proposals new in industry.

After months of controversy the bankers accepted, instead of the proffered Five and a Half per cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock, Five and a Half per cent Income Debenture stock, all interest being dependent on earned profits, and this only at a nominal rate for the first five years. The importance and significance of this step, which it is agreed constitutes a revolution in industrial finance, cannot be over-rated. The idea that wages must take precedence of interest is here admitted.—"Daily Telegraph."

# BRITISH SHIPPING INTERESTS ALARMED.

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## Demonstrations Against Haji's Bill

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Sir George Rainy, says the London correspondent of the Free Press of India, was pleased the other day in the Assembly, to characterise the forecast in the Free Press despatch, that it was intended to utilise the occasion of the annual dinner of the British Chamber of Shipping for a demonstration against Mr. Sarabhai Haji's Bill and that Viscount Peel, the Secretary of State for India, would also be a party to it, as "mere speculations" of the Press correspondent.

But to-day events have fully vindicated my assertions. It is not for the Press correspondent to say as to how Viscount Peel has or has not observed the constitutional proprieties when His Lordship delivered the speech, which he did at the dinner of the British Chamber of Shipping to-night.

But it certainly was a participation in the demonstration against Mr. Sarabhai Haji's Bill, at the time when that Bill was under consideration of the Indian Legislative Assembly, and there is every possibility of the Secretary of State for India having to advise His Majesty about it when the Bill reaches the final stages.

BRITISH INTERESTS SAFE FOR ALL TIME.

To appraise Viscount Peel's speech at its full value, it has to be read in its proper setting, that is as a reply to the speech of Sir William Currie. Then only will it be realised that Viscount Peel practically assured the British shipping interests that whichever party be in power, as a result of the general elections, the British interests would be protected.

The demonstrations of the organised British shipping interests culminated in a dinner to-night. The principal guests included Viscount Peel, Marquiss of Reading and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister.

Sir William Currie proposed the toast of the Government. In the course of his speech Sir William said: "British shipping is faced with adverse conditions due to tariff walls, subsidised shipping, flag discrimination, etc., in the name of self-determination, and also double taxation. The British shipping interests looked to the Government for protection against ill-advised and ill-disposed legislation to the prejudice of its interests. I am confident, continued Sir William, that the action adversely affecting the mercantile adventurers of the sea, will be treated with firmness due to the realisation by the authority that shipping is the life-blood of the nation both in times of peace and war. Continuing, Sir William referred to the Indian problem, and said that in India the Government were faced by the problem that it had to protect and arbitrate between the interests of 67 different communities with equally different languages.

In effecting a solution to this vast problem, the Government, Sir William hoped, would adequately protect the minorities.

ANOTHER FLATTERING COMPLIMENT FOR PRINCES.

Viscount Peel responded to the toast. His Lordship recalled the services which the mercantile marine have rendered in the building of the Empire, and assured British shipping interests that the Government would always treat the Indian problem on non-party lines. Continunig, His Lordship referred to the declaration of the Princes at Delhi in favour of the British connection and eulogised the same as a weighty and sober pronouncement with which it was beneficial to compare and contrast the common cry in India, which was often loud, for a change in the Indian constitution even to the extent of the complete severance of the British connection. The Princes, said His Lordship, have proposals of their own, but they do not on that account claim to turn the Empire upside down. Reiterating the complexity of the Indian problem Viscount Peel assured shipping interests that, in seeking a solution of the problem confronting the Government in India and which were engaging the hearty co-operation of many interests that were involved, the Government will always bear in mind the paramount duty to keep the scales even and to see fair-play was done to all the interests concerned.

EX-VICEROY'S DECLARATION.

The Marquess of Reading proposed the toast of shipping and in doing so welcomed the declaration of the Princes of India and expressed his confidence that, in dealing with the report of the Simon Commission, whichever Government be in power, it will deal with it as a non-partisan problem and uninfluenced by party political considerations. Lord Reading declared that it should be real desire of the Government to reach a conclusion that would be fair to all the subjects of His Majesty the King.—Free Press Beam Service.

# SINO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS

## Failure of Pourparlers

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### OUTBREAK OF CIVIL WAR IMMINENT IN CHINA

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Reports from China indicate that there is a likelihood of an outbreak of civil war consequent on the failure of the Sino-Japanese negotiations and the withdrawal of the standing American Consul. The latter has asked that help be sent from Manila.—Free Press Beam Service.

### LORD SOUTHWARK DEAD

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LONDON, Feb. 23

The Death has occurred of Lord Southwark.—Reuter.

(Lord Southwark (Rt. Hon. Richard Knight Causion, P.c.) was born in 1843. He was M.P. for Colchester (1880-85) and Lord of the Treasury from 1892—95. He was M.P. for Southwark W. from 1888—1910 and was President of the London Chamber of Commerce 1913.).

### HEAVY CASUALTIES BY DISASTROUS FIRE

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LONDON Feb. 23.

Jackson Ville.—One student was killed and eight were injured and the Matron was seriously injured, in a fire at the gymnasium of Illinois Women's College on the occassion of the celebrations of the bicentenary of George Washington. The student who was killed had leapt from a window. The wife of the President of the College jumped and broke her leg and sustained other injuries. 200 girls and scores of townsfolk on the gymnasium ground were panickstricken. Doors were jammed by frantic people struggling to escape. Little damage was done by the fire which is attributed to a flashlight Photograph.—Reuter's Special.

### ANGLO-IRAQ JUDICIARY AGREEMENT

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BRITISH MOVE FOR REPLACEMENT

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Geneva.—The League Secretariat has circulated the British memorandum asking the Council to approve the principle of the replacement of the Anglo-Iraq Judiciary Agreement of 1924 by a Judiciary regime to apply to all persons in Iraq without distinction and requesting that the British Government be authorised to collaborate with the Iraq Government and prepare detaied proposals for submission to the Council.—Reuter.

Calcutta, Feb. 24.—The first ocean-going vessel to berth in the King George's Dock, which was opened by H. E. the Viceroy last December, is the Navarc. It arrived from England on Friday and berthed yesterday.—A. P.

Ahmedabad, Feb. 24.—Gandhiji will unveil on Thursday, the statue of Tilak which has been erected in Victoria Garden. He will then unfurl the National Flag in the Municipal compound.—A. P.

# MADRAS LAW COLLEGE AFFAIRS

—:o:—

## Students Hold Meeting

### PROTEST AGAINST PRINCIPAL'S ACTION

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

At a meeting of the Law College students this afternoon, the following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting of the Law College students calls upon representative council to wait on deputation on the Education Minister and the Director of Public Instruction to recant the expulsion of the three students; that the representative council do take action at once; that after sending the deputation they should convene a meeting of the general body to take further action if necessary."

After the resolution was passed Mr. Prakasam addressed the students. He pointed out that these students who participate in welcoming the Simon Commission of the day of its arrival were not interfered with and only those who joined the boycott demonstration were singled out for punishment.—Free Press.

### NO SANCTION BEHIND ADDRESS TO SIMON

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DISTRICT BOARD MEMBER'S ALLEGATIONS

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

A member of the Chingelpet District Board who is also a President of a Taluk Board writing to the "Hindu" has made certain allegations regarding the address presented to the Commission in the name of District Boards in the Presidency. He says so far as Chingelpet District Board was concerned the President of which was the prime mover in the presentation of the address sanction was neither sought for nor accorded by the Board.

WHY LAW STUDENTS WERE SENT OUT.

Interviewed by a Press representative Principal Ratnaswami said that students who were sent out of the College were not sent out because they absented themselves on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission but because they made efforts to organise boycott of the College by all students. He has given them their transfer certificates but withheld term and conduct certificates.—Free Press.

### PT. MALAVIYA'S AT-HOME

VICEROY AND RT. HON. SASTRI TO BE PRESENT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

Pandit Malaviya and a number of other members of the Assembly and the Cocil of State are arranging an At Home where among those present will be the Viceroy and the Right Hon'ble Sastri. Originally Pandit Motilal Nehru was included among the hosts but this was a mistake and Pandit Motilal is not attending the Party".—A. P.

### INDIAN COASTAL TRAFFIC BILL

—:o:—

LONDON PAPER'S THREAT

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The "Daily Mail" in the course of a leading article on the Indian Coastal Traffic Bill characterises it as one of those callow measures promulgated by embittered and short-sighted native demagogues and to which Indian Princes so strongly demur. The "Mail" hopes that the Committee will reject the bill; otherwise it will most certainly affect the City's future willingness to take up Indian loans at a low rate of interest and will thus have immediate and most damaging effect on India's economic position.—Reuter.

### INVITATION TO NIZAM TO VISIT BANGALORE & MYSORE

MADRAS, Feb. 23

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has invited the Nizam of Hyderabad to visit Bangalore and Mysore. H.E.H. the Nizam has accepted the invitation and he propposes to leave Hyderbad for Bangalore on March 19th.—A. P.

# INDIA, THE NEW PHASE.

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## REPLY TO SIR STANLEY REED.

(BY S. G. WARTY).

III*

Sir Stanley makes a grievance that Indian legislators do not consult their constituents. A round statement like this is not true. Apart from this, what is the illustration that he gives to prove his statement? They did not consult them, he says, on the question of currency and exchange ratio. Can a question of this character be a fit subject for the average voter to give judgment upon? Such questions the leaders themselves decide and the electorate submits to their judgment.

I have read English history and I dare say that during the great controversy in the beginning of this century on the question of Free Trade and Protection it is the leaders of each party that decided the question and then appealed to the electorate. They did not wait to make up their minds before consulting their constituents. I say, in all such difficult controversies of a political character, leaders lead and constituents follow.

I cannot but refer here to Sir Stanley Reed's serious lapse from good taste when in referring to the All-India Congress Committee which desired the Swarajists to vote for a particular ratio, he wantonly mentions that the Committee included a "lady who has written some graceful verse." He means, of course, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. She is a poet; but for more than 13 years past she has been taking active interest in the Indian politics. Would she remain such an ignormus? Is A. E. of Ireland, because he is a poet, wholly wanting in political and economic knowledge? Or when the British Cabinet takes up a decision on, say, a military question, are we to understand that every member of the Cabinet is an expert on that question?

UNFIT FOR MILITARY DEFENCE?

It is on the question of military defence, however, that Sir Stanley's book is not only misleading but mischievous. He would call a dog a bad name and hang it. The Indians are not at present capable of defending themselves, he states, and in the very same breath he puts forth the various excuses,—the stock arguments,—I should call them, for refusing the Indian demand for military careers.

I ask, in the first place, is there any example in the history of the world, of any Government disarming a whole people? It stands to the eternal discredit of British rule in India, that it has killed the martial valour of our people by completely disarming them. The British democracy must be reminded of this great evil wrought to India by their Government.

The Indians have been asking for military careers. The Skeen Committee unanimously recommended certain measures after exhaustive consideration. Government have refused to adopt them to any material extent. Has Sir Stanley Reed said a single word about this injustice to India? Instead, his whole aim is to whitewash the Government attitude by miserable explanations.

INSULT TO INDIAN MANHOOD.

Nay, Sir Stanley has definitely insulted the Indian manhood. He magnifies an exception into a general rule by insinuating that officers in India's armies in pre-British days were foreigners and thereby suggests the constitutional incapacity of Indians for military leadership. Verily, verily, Sir Stanley Reed has materially deteriorated since he left the Indian shores.

Alas, even his judgment has suffered. How very amusing to read his opinion that Sir Austen Chamberlain was "one of the best Secretaries of State India has even known" or that "Morley muddled on in 1909 making mere concessions to political agitation"?

I have been able to point out here only a few of the seriously inaccurate and misleading statements in Sir Stanley's book which he has provided as food to the British readers for mental digestion.

IRRELERANT MIS-STATEMENT.

But the point that I want prominently to make, is whether these mis-statements were at all relevent to the issue, whether they were necessary in presenting "the main elements of the Indian problem." If Sir Stanley had exercised some more skill in writing he could easily have succeeded in his task without bringing in controversial matters unless of course he devoutly intended his book to be an apologia for Government.

Some might think that in these articles, I have displayed considerable feeling. But it comes naturally. No Indian, with any spark of patriotism in him can speak without warmth under the torture of disguised misrepresentation. Delay your Swaraj by a hundred years if you like. But pray, don't misrepresent us. Give us also scope and facilities for free expression in the British Press. As Dr. Rabindranath Tagore observed in his protest against Miss Mayo's "Mother India", "the Western people have an enormously magnifying organ of a sound that goes deep and reaches far, either when they malign others or defend themselves against accusations which touch them to the quick; whereas our own mortified critic struggles with his own unaided lungs that can whisper and sigh but not shout."

(TO BE CONTINUED).

*Previous articles appeared on the 15th and 19th instant.

### RECEPTIONS GALORE

MR. SASTRI'S PROGRAMME AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

Some members of the Assembly and the Council of State and three influential local merchants are arranging to give a garden party in honour of the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri on Monday at 4-30 in the evening at Talakatora Gardens. The members are Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Birla, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Abdul Quayum, Sir Darcy Lindsay and Mr. Jayakar of the Assembly and Raja Motichand, Lala Ramsarandas and Sir Ibrahim Haroon Jaffar of the Council of State.

Tomorrow morning Mr. Sastri breakfasts with Sir T. Vijayaraghachariar and might attend a meeting of the Emigration Committee which is meeting tomorrow.

On the 24th Night Sir Mohamed Habibullah will give a dinner.

According to the present programme Mr. Sastri will leave Delhi for Ahmedabad on the 27th where he will see Mahatmaji, and from there he will leave for Madras.

Mr. Sastri left Pandit Kunzru's residence this evening at about six for the Viceregal Lodge where he will stay as the Viceroy's guest for the rest of his stay in Delhi.—A. P.

### THE WEATHER

A FEW FALLS IN BENGAL AND ASSAM EXPECTED

POONA, Feb. 24.

Yesterday's depression over West United Provinces lies this morning as a shallow low pressure area over Chota Nagpur and South Bengal. The weather has been dry except for two inches of rain at Victoria Point. The temperature is above normal over the region extending from Baluchistan to Chota Nagpur.

Forecast: A few falls in Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

DELHI Feb. 24.

Persistent enquiries at the Air Force civil aviation offices show that there is no news about the French airmen after they left Karachi yesterday.—A. P.

### BUTLER COMMITTEE'S REPORT

A LONDON PAPER'S SUGGESTION

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The "Observer" states that the general publication of the Butler Report should not be delayed too long. Its terms should of course be communicated in advance to the Princes themselves, but the average opinion should be allowed its say before the decisions are reached.—Reuter's Special.

### SUITS FOR DAMAGES AGAINST "FORWARD"

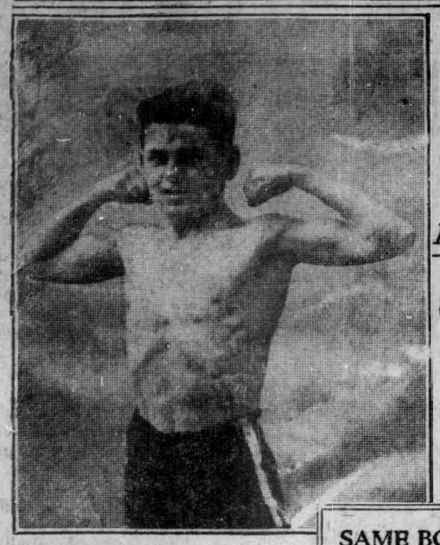
E. I. RLY. OFFICIAL'S EVIDINCE

CALCUTTA Feb. 21.

In the two suits for damages brought against the Forward Publishing Company Limited, one by the Agent and some officers of the East Indian Railway and the other by the Secretary of State for India, Mr. James Edmonds Monk, Officiating Chief Engineer E. I. Railway was examined "de bene esse". The defendants were not represented. The witness said that Venables, Reeper, Young and other plaintiffs were officers in the Howrah Engineering staff of the E. I. Railway and were responsible for the safety of the permanent track. It was not true that owing to their negligence they were responsible for the Belur disaster. He was aware that those people went to the scene of the disaster in a relief train. There was no truth in the assertion that wounded passengers were murdered. No one came from "Forward" office to him to make enquiries.—A. P.

New York.—The steamer Silver Maple has arrived, assisted by a salvage steamer. Silver Maple's cargo consists of rubber and cocoanut-oil and is valued at one million sterling.—Reuter.

London.—Twelve out of the fifteen hunters of the Prince of Wales offered at auction at Leicester fetched 4,196 sterling.—Reuter's Special.



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GEORGE POVALL, TO-DAY Age 18

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At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

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SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909. Age 6½ months; weight 6½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910. Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs.
AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

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# NERVOUS FEELING IN SHARE MARKET

## Imperial Bank and Indian Mills

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarji and Sons issued the following weekly market report on the 22nd instant:—

Government Securities.—These ruled quiet during the week. The 3 1/2 per cents were at an earlier stage done down to Rs. 72-3.16 but thereafter on bear covering as well as bull support recovered to Rs. 72-9-0 and are now quoting Rs. 72 6. Others securties were likewise quiet the 5 p.c. (1945—55) at Rs. 103-11 and the 4-1/2 p. c. short-dated at Rs. 96 5, and the long-dated at Rs. 94-10. For the present we expect no rise in prices in this section. The Bank rate has remained unchanged at 8 per cent., since the 14th instant. At one time there was some uneasiness felt in commercial circles that the Bank of Engand might raise its rate of interest to 6 p.c. and that the Imperial Bank here might have to follow suit. Fortunately however, the New York rate, which is considered the deciding factor in such matters, has remained unmoved, and the fears of a raise in London and India have therefore been temporarily at least allayed.

Textile Mills.—These displayed a weakening tendency from the beginning of the week, and a nervous feeling prevailed in the early part of to-day's session, Bombay Dyeing going down to Rs. 870/-, Fazalbhoy Rs. 727-8, Pearls Rs. 452-8 and Centurys Rs. 383-12. This nervousness was due to a leading article appearing in yesterday's "Bombay Chronicle", which stated that according to its information the Imperial Bank had just called upon loans due to it by six big Mills. The "Bombay Chronicle" added that it would b most deplorable if the Imperial Bank, which should deem it its duty to assist the textile industry in its hour of need, should choose to take a step, which whatever its justification would have the inevitable effect of paralysing the industry by forcing some of the mills to resort to liquidation. We understand from inquiries made that the "Chronicle's" information is not wholly correct, though it is substantially so. The demand referred to by it has not been made upon any big group of mills, but it seems that the Bank has called upon some substantial millowners, under whose guarantee the Bank had made laons to their mills to repay the same. If this is true, which we believe to be unfortunately so, it should be looked upon as a very arbitrary action on the part of the Bank to have made the demand when Bombay's principle industry has been passing through very hard times. It is of course the primary duty of a Banking institution to look first to the safety of the public money, but at the some time it should do what it can to promote the interests of the indigenous industries of the country; and the step taken by the management of Imperial Bank to call for repayment of money, and thus force the borrowers to disturb the particular employment to which they might have devoted the money would certainly have the effect of putting our principal industry in great difficulties if not altogether destroying it. The Imperial Bank's action is certainly regrettable and is quite in constrast to the policy pursued by the Bank of England which recently came out to support the cotton mill industry of Lancashire. As we have said it is undoubtedly a Bank's first duty to look to the safety of the money, but after providing for safety it should do nothing which might have the effect of putting the industry in difficulty. The step taken by the Imperial Bank deserves condemnation. Our market recovered in the latter part of to-day's session and closed steady with Bombay Dyeings at Rs. 875, Fazulbhoys Rs. 741-4, Pearls Rs. 462-8 and Centurys Rs. 388-12.

Tata Steels.—As we expected, these developed further weakness during the week and Deferreds were done down to Rs. 230, Ordys. to Rs. 66/8 and Second Prefs. to Rs. 77-8. It would be advisable to keep aloof from the market for the time being. Deferreds closed to-day at Rs. 237-8, Ordys. Rs. 67-14 and Second Prefs. Rs. 78-12.

Power Shares.—These ruled quiet in sympathy with the weakness in the other sections of the market but there was a subsequent recovery on the publication of the monthly figures of income of the different power companies. Tata Hydros were quoted at the close to-day at Rs. 1,105, Tata Powers Rs. 480, and Andhra Valleys Rs. 565.

Cement Shares.—These kept steady despite the nervousness in the other sections although there is a fair margin in the working of the industry but prices are not likely to appreciate until there is a general all-round improvement of the bazar tone. Indian Cements are now quoting Rs. 330, Bundis Rs. 20-12, Gwaliors Rs. 101-4, United Cements Rs. 92, Katni Ordys. Rs. 222-8, Katni Defds. Rs. 840, and Punjabs Rs. 13.

Bank Shares.—These were easier during the week. Imperial Banks, fully paid, are quoting Rs. 1,400, with partly paid at Rs. 342-8, Easterns Rs. 92, Bank of Indias Rs. 100, Centrals Rs. 22-6 and Barodas Rs. 79.

Miscellaneous.—Alcocks declined to Rs. 290 and Bombay Burmas to Rs. 781-4, while Bombay Steamers have been steady at Rs. 217-8 due to the Deferred Rebates Bill in the Legislative Assembly.

## CHINA SUPPRESSES OPIUM.

(Continued from page 6.)

year; failure to compiy with the latter provision of this article will render these officials concerned liable to punishment as provided by the Criminal Code.

Art. 5.—Whatever opium morphia, cocaine, heroin as well as the derivatives as may be required for medical or scientific purposes shall be handled by organs specially created by the National Government.

Art. 6.—The regulations for the execution of this act shall be separately drawn by the National Government.

Art. 7.—This act shall become effective from the date of its promulgation.

**ORGANISATIONS F OR SUPPRESSION.**

Among the regulations are the following:

Art. 4.—The organs in charge of opium suppression and their respective functions shall be as follows:

(a) the National Opium Suppression Conference which makes and considers proposals concerning opium suppression;

(b) the National Opium Suppression Committee which supervises the work of opium suppression throughout the country:

(c) higher local governments which are charged to supervise the work of opium suppression within their respective jurisdictional areas:

(d) district and municipal governments which are charged to carry out the work of opium suppression; and

(e) local autonomous organizations which are charged to assist the district or municipal governments in the work of opium suppression within the respective territory of each autonomous organization.

Art. 6.—Beginning from the Fall of the seventeenth year of the Chinese Republic the district and municipal authorities as well as those of local autonomous organizations shall, during the sprouting season of poppy, make a tour of their respective territory. Should any poppy be found in any part of their territory, it shall be uprooted by force and if the planting the takes place after these regulations have taken effect the person responsible for it shall be delivered to the court and dealt with according to law.

**TO PREVENT IMPORTATION.**

Art. 9.—For the purpose of preventing the importation of opium and narcotic drugs from abroad the National Opium Suppression Committee and higher local authorities may separately appoint officials to reside at any important seaport or frontier city who shall work in conjunction with the Customs Commissioners and local officials for that purpose. Upon discovery of any smuggled opium both the contraband and the smuggler shall be delivered to the court and dealt with according to law.

Art. 10.—In order to prevent the transportation of opium and narcotic drugs within China the higher local authorities shall see to it that the various grades of local officials strictly guard against the smuggling of opium, and may from time to time appoint officials to investigate conditions in important tranportation centres. Upon the discovery of any smuggled opium or narcotics both the smuggler and the contraband shall be delivered to the court, and dealt with according to law.

Art. 14—Beginning from March 1 of the eighteenth year of the Chinese Republic the district and municipal authorities shall see to it that their subordinate officials and the police within their respective jurisdiction strictly prohibit the smoking of opium. Any person found smoking opium shall be delivered to the court and dealt with according to law.

Art. 15.—The higher local governments when necessary may establish anti-opium hospitals in their respective districts. The regulations regarding such hospitals which are to be abolished at the end of February of the eighteenth year of the Chinese Republic, shall be drawn by the National Opium Suppression Committee.

Art. 16.—The manufacture sale on possession of articles for the smoking of opium shall henceforth be prohibited.

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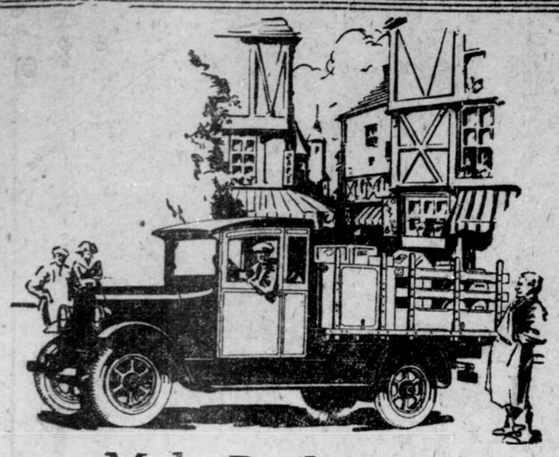

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has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.


## TRIAL OF MR. BHUTTO

### EVIDENCE OF A MAGISTRATE

LARKANA, Feb. 22.

The hearing of the case against Wahidbux Bhutto M. L. A. and others under Section 120 B, 36 1/8 and 302 was resumed yesterday before the Special Magistrate. Mr. Elphinstone, Bar-at-Law together with other pleaders defended Wahidbux Bhutto. The Assistant Civil Surgeon of Thatta, the first witness stated that on 20th November Sub-Inspector Abdullah came to him to tell him to get in readiness for a postmortem examination at the graveyard near Thatta. He went there that afternoon but the body was not exhumed that day. The next morning he went there again when two graves were dug open but no corpses were found in them. In one grave he found some matting and pieces of wood which emitted the smell of a dead body. Nothing was found in the small grave. In the cross-examination witness admitted that he could not say whether the smell in one grave was of human corpse or animal carcass, nor could he say how long back the body had been exhumed. There were several people including police officials present at the graveyard. A First Class Magistrate was taking the statements of witnesses under Section 164 C. P. C. there at the graveyard in their presence, while sitting on a charpoy.

MAGISTRATE'S EVIDENCE.

The First Class Magistrate of Thatta was the next witness called. He said that Sub-Inspector Abdullah told him on the morning of 20th November that a body of a woman alleged to have been kidnapped from Larkana was to be disinterred and he was to keep in readiness. He along with the Assistant Surgeon of Thatta proceeded to Shahlaunko graveyard. He was shown the graves in question which had flowers strewn on them. They decided to open the graves the next morning as it was late. The next morning the graves were dug open in his presence but no corpses were found but there was a stinking smell. He recorded the statements of six witnesses there. He recorded more statements of witnesses between 22nd and 26th November. Police applied to him for remand on 23rd and he granted remand. In cross-examination witness stated that after remand Khushaldas, pleader appeared before him and told him that the accused were being maltreated. He went into the lockup and questioned them. They complained of police zabardasti. Witness had also questioned them before while granting remand but he found no mention of it in the order made. He did not know if some of the witnesses whose statements he had recorded under Section 164 on oath were accused, if he had known it he would not have administered oath to them. He admitted having recorded statements of some witnesses at 11-15 p.m. and after midnight when Sub-Inspector Abdullah produced them at his camp at Jhimpir on 26th November. He said that Perun, a witness was tried before him under Section 406 in which he pleaded that the case against him was got up at the instance of Mahomed Usian, an accused who was a muncipal councillor of Thatta.—A. P.

## BROACH DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE LAND MORTGAGE SOCIETY LTD.

The bye-laws of the Society having met the approval of the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, Poona, the first General Meeting of the promoters and other applicants for membership was held on Wednesday (20th inst.) at Sir Shapurji Bharucha Hall by the Honorary Organiser, N. D. Diwan Bahadur A. U. Malji, Saiyad Hasumiya Kamruddin Vajifdar was elected as President. Rao Saheb P. H. Banatwalla, District Hon. Organiser was also present. The Assistant Registrar, N. D. having encamped at Matar had expressed his inability to attend and wished success.

Diwan Bahadur Malji inaugurating the proceeding explained the business to be transacted after which resolutions were passed adopting the bye-laws, admitting new members, fixing the rate of interest on loan at 7 p. c., approving the budget, appointing the Board of Directors consisting of 7 members and appointing the Secretary and auditor.


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## WANTED A WATERWAYS BOARD

### MR. GAGANVIHARI L. MEHTA'S PLEA

The following are extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Gaganvihari L Mehta Calcutta Manager of The Scindia Steam Navigation Company at the annual meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta on the 15th February 1929:—

There is one problem which I trust this Chamber will take up during the coming year. The Acworth Committee recommended an enquiry into the possibility of inland navigation some years ago. But nothing has been done so far. Recently the Agricultural Commission dealt in its chapter on Irrigation with the problem of waterways in Bengal. After describing the multiplicity of functions performed by the Irrigation Department, the Commission recommended that as no single department can be expected adequately to deal with all the water problems of Bengal, the first step which should be taken towards their solution is the complete separation of the irrigation branch from the navigation and embankments and drainage branches and the formation of two entirely separate departments. The Report also suggests that the new department which would deal with navigation, embankments and drainage might be re-named the waterways and navigation Department. Finally the Commission recommend the desirability of appointing a Committee of experts which should include among its members at least one who is familiar with the management of deltas of large rivers in other countries, such as, for example, that of the Mississippi, and we would suggest that one of the specific directions to such a committee should be to consider and report upon the advisability of setting up a Provincial Waterways Board.

BEFORE PUBLIC ETES.

The subjects of water transport, waterways and inland navigation have been recently before the public in a variety of ways. During this week alone, the subject has been in the press and before the public from day to day. On Monday the 11th the local Council passed a resolution for setting up an enquiry into the working of inland steamer companies with a view to remedy the various grievances of the passengers. On Tuesday the 12th, Mr. K. C. Niyogi's bill to amend the Inland Steam Vessels Act which seeks to fix maximum and minimum rates of fares and freights and to appoint Advisory Committees more or less on the lines of the Railway Advisory Councils was referred to a Select Committee. I commend to the consideration of the Chamber the very interesting speech made by Sir George Rainey on the occasion. On Wednesday the 13the Dr. Ram Ravs resolution for a Committee on the development of waterways communications was moved in the Council of State but was lost. Mr. Kumar Shenker Roy Chowdhury's resolution for the establishment of steamer services in conjunction with the State Railways system also met the same fate at the hands of the Council which is not surprising in view of the reactionary character of that Chamber. In this session of the Legislative Assembly, Messrs. Nirmal Chunder and B. Das have also tabled a motion for a Committee to prepare "a scheme for the purchase by the State of the interests of the existing steamer Companies carrying passenger traffic over the inland waterways with a view to working them as a part of the Indian State Railway system."

WATERWAYS RAILWAYS.

But this is not all. The interests of railways and waterways have often come into conflict. For example, early in January when the Railway Board sanctioned the construction of a line between Decca and Aricha, there was a controversy in the columns of the Calcutta press, one party contended that this would duplicate the means of communication and affect adversely the inland steamer companies while the others argued that it was on urgent necessity for commercial purposes and for the facility of passenger traffic. Similarly is has been alleged that Barisal is not linged up with a railway to Khulna owing to the opposition of the monoplistic interests which control steam vessels plying in the rivers. I do not wish either to affirm of refute these allegations. What I do say, however, is that it is necessary that there should be a co-ordination of interests between the steamer services and the railways as parts of comprehensive and well-designed transport system. In order, however, that this should happen there should be Water-ways Boards forvincial and Central for the supervision of inland navigation. I understand that until a few years ago, there was a standing Waterways Advisory Committee in the Bengal but it is not functioning now. I gather from the reply of Mr. McWatters in the Council of State that the Bengal Government have appointed a Committee on the question of inland water transport and we shall await its findings with interest. Whatever our views on the questitn of railway expansion verus water communications, we all agree that waterways are a natural asset and a traditional made of transport and their preservation and development are essential in the economic interests of the country. If there were a Waterways Board corresponding to the Railway Board or better still one single Transport Board under which would function different committees for railways, roads, inland waters and coastal shipping and overseas shipping it would be more likely to achieve on adjustment and a co-ordination between the various interests concerned.

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## INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

### EXHIBITION OF CASTS

A Committee of Experts assembled at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to-day, in according with decision taken by the Executive of the International Museums' Office at its last meeting. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Sir Cecil HARCOURT SMITH, Inspector for the Royal Art Collections, Great Britain. The following were present: M. CAPART, Curator of the Cinquantenaire Museum, Brussels; M. DEWILER, Curator of the municipal museums of Berlin; M. Attilio ROSSI, Inspector-General of the Fine Arts, Italy; M. ROUSSEL, Curator of the Trocadero Museum; M. VITRY, of the Louvre Museum, and M. DUPIERREUX, Head of the Artistic Relations Section of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The agenda of the meeting included the question of the organisation of an inter-national exhibition of casts, in which the various museums represented should be invited to participate. It was decided that this exhibition should take place next September; the town in which it will be announced later. During 1930 it will circulate in various towns in Belgium, as will be arranged by the National Office of Belgian Museums.

The meeting also discussed several practical proposals concerning casts of delicate works, and the possibility of sharing the expense involved in making casts of certain important works of art, which would be too heavy to be borne by one museum alone.

## PUNJAB LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT BILL

### VICEROY GIVES ASSENT

LAHORE, Feb. 22.

H. E. the Viceroy has assented to the Punjab Land Revenue Amendment Bill which had been altered in some fundamental principles by the Punjab Council after defeating Government. To the Punjab Council thus belongs the credit of having passed the first bill of its kind and to receive the Governor Generals consent.

A Government communique claims that the new Act signifies that Government has generously bowed to the popular wish as expressed in the local legislature thus proving that the reforms were not only workable but were a direct means of conferring a distinct boon upon the people through the votes of their representatives. Among other things the Bill fixes period of forty years for assessment as against previous practice of fixing assessments period between twenty to thirty years. Besides, changes by Council regarding basis of assesment have been accepted at big sacrifice of income.—A. P.

## SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE

### GENERAL REPORT

The first quarterly general report of the Social Purity League gives an idea to the public as to the nature of the work that is being conducted by it.

In the month of December, the League arranged for four lantern lectures in different places in the City which were attended by over 500 persons. There were also two cinema shows one at the Lamington Road and the other at the People's Jinnah Hall. Congress House of which about 4,000 people took advantage.

In January two lantern lecitures were delivered at the Foras Road They were attended by about 300 persons. The League was also able to do some rescue work.

In the first week of February the League arranged for a cinema demonstration at the Krishna Cinema New Charni Road. The film screened was "If she only knew". About 2,000 persons attended the above demonstration. No further propaganda could be pursued owing to the riots in the City.

## INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN INDIA

### SIR G. GODFREY ON SOVIET BOGEA

CALCUTTA, February 22.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce this afternoon Sir George Godfrey referred to the industrial unrest and said that during disturbances, strikers and their pickets had over-shadowed the police. Would they have been better or worse under an autonomous provincial Government? he asked. He referred in particular to the recent riots in Bombay and the report of the Red International and said that to prevent such occurrences Europeans wished to co-operate wholeheartedly with Indians and if they assisted them they would together save India from the disasters experienced by Russia.—A. P.

London—Sir Edward Grigg is progressing satisfactorily.—Reuter.

Nairobi.—The Earl of Dalamere is signing from Kenya Legislature on medical grounds.—Free Press.

## FIRST GERMAN ATLANTIC FLIERS

### TO REATTEMPT FEAT IN JUNE

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Berlin.—Colonel Fitzmaurice and Captain Koehl who in company with late Baron Von Huenefeld were the first airmen successfully to fly the Atlantic from the East and from the West, will introduce novel features when they reattempt the feat in June. Machine in which the attempt will be made Junkers three engined aeroplane will be fitted with floats for rising from and alighting on water instead of wheels as a start will be made from a large lake near Berlin. Very little petrol will be taken on board thereby overcoming difficulties in rising but the airmen will refuel while aloft over Berlin as was done in the case of the Question Mark's flight.

Refuelling will be carried out again in air over Lisbon. It is expected that this will suffice to enable flyers to reach New York but in the event of there being impeding winds they will refill the tanks at Azores from a third machine which will be summoned by wireless. The airmen expect to complete the voyage from New York to Berlin in fifty hours. Two other pilots will accompany them.—Reuter.

## G. I. P. R. STAFF UNION

### DEPUTATION WAITS UPON AGENT

A deputation headed by Mr. S. C. Joshi and consisting of Messrs. P. S. Bakhle and P. S. Kolhatkar and other representatives of all the affiliated unions waited on the Agent on Friday at 11 A.M. The interview lasted for full two hours and discussed various problems concerning the staff. The discussion centres chiefly round the question of pay, fines, debits, specific grievances of the staff at Wadi Bunder Mechanical Department and the staff at Poona. The Staff Union submitted some suggestions as regards the rules which should govern the promotions and the fines. As regards the re-organisation of the Wadi Bunder working, the Agent invited the suggestions from the Union which shall be duly submitted very soon. The Agent assured the deputation that the tendency of the Administration was to discourage the system of fines as far as possible till the better substitute was suggested. The Agent looked very sympathetic about the questions of the staff and there is room to hop esome thing good will come out of the discussion during this year.

## DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST LABOUR LEADERS COMPOUNDED

With reference to the defamation case filed by Mr. S. C. Joshi against Messrs. Jhabwalla Jogiekar nad Lele it was compounded as against Messrs. Jhabwalla and Lele as they unconditionally withdrew all the allegations made against Mr. Joshi and Staff Union and expressed their regret. The case will therefore, go on only against Mr. Joglekar.

## LATE MRS. JINNAH AND BOMBAY PINJRAPOOLE

The Trustees of the Bombay Pinjrapole Institution write:—

"We are exceedingly sorry to learn the sad and untimely demise of Mrs. Jinnah. She took keen interest in the welfare of all kinds of dumb animals. We are highly thankful to Lady Dinshaw Petit who has kindly given one full day's feeding charges of all the animals of the Bombay Pinjrapole together with its Branches. (Bhiwandi Chembur and Raita), in memory of teh deceased. We heartily sympathise with Mr. Jinnah Sir Dinshaw Petit and Lady Petit in their sad bereavement."

## DONATIONS TO PEACE COMMITTEE'S FUND

The Publicity Bureau of the Citizens' Peace Committee has issued the following Communique, dated Saturday:—

The following further donations have been received with thanks:—Mr. chand Meghji Rs. 25 Mrs. Laxmibai Chande and Mrs. Laxmi Bhai Tekade Rs. 52/8 Mr. B. L. Thosar Rs. 51 Mr. Yeshwant Moreshwar Rane Rs. 5/- and Mr. G. K. Borade Rs. 10/-.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY MONDAY FEBRUARY 25 1929

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

## INDIAN ART AND LITERATURE

—:o:—

### Influences of Islam and Britain

Lord Ronaldshay writes in the "Listener"

India has a civilisation reaching back into a very remote past; and, for its earliest beginnings, you would have to peer back down the centuries to a period 4,000 years or more ago. If you could do that, you might notice, standing on the high passes of the Hindu Kush Mountains and gazing down upon the sundrenched plains of India, a caravan of men, the pioneers of a race born and brought up amid the rugged highlands of Central Asia. They were a fair-skinned race who called themselves Arya, or Noble; a branch of the original stock from which we are ourselves descended: and seeing the land, that it was good, they poured down into it, pushing before them, or subduing, the more primitive people whom they found already in possession. These newcomers were in the habit of offering sacrifices to their gods—personifications for the most part of the forces Nature—and of chanting hymns in their honour at the performance of the sacrifice. Though they were, of course, quite unware of it, they were thus laying the foundations of the future literature of India. Centuries rolled by, and the next important milestone along the road is to be found somewhere about the year 1000 before Christ, when we find a collection of 1,028 of these ancient hymns definitely recognised under the name of the Rig Veda, as the authoritative scriptures of the race.

ABSTRACT SPECULATION.

Thereafter we have to take note of another and very important development. From very early times the Indo-Aryan people displayed a tendency towards abstract speculation, and as time wen on, there were added to the Vedic hymns, works of a different kind, containing strange and abstruse speculations upon the nature of things, to which was given the name "Upanishat," or books of secret knowledge. The literature of those days was not written, but was handed down by words of mouth from generation to generation. This entailed a a tremendous strain upon the memory, and gave rise to a sort of oral shorthand which developed into a recognised type literature called "Sutras"—strings of terse sentences in which everything was sacrificed to brevity and condensation. It is scarcely surprising in these circumstances that as the centuries rolled by the meaning of the "Sutras" should have become obscure, or that, when writing came into general use, a number of commentators should have arisen who composed elaborate works giving each his own interpretation of the "Sutras," and, incidentally, becoming the founders of distinctive schools of philosophic thought. One of the best known of the commentators was the theologian Sankara who, about the eighth century, A.D., expounded a philosophy of a high order having in its main contention much in common with the subjective idealism which many centuries later found so brilliant an exponent in the West in Bishop Berkeley.

BUDDHIST LITERATURE.

Of couse the philosophic thought of India did not flow down a single channel; it broke up into important branches. And notable among the branches is the literature of the Buddhists whose founder, Sidhartha Gautama, known to the world as Buddha, broke away from the authority of the Priesthood about 500 years before the Christian era. But common to all the schools of Hindu philosophic thought is one outstanding belief—the belief, that is so say, that as a man sows, so shall he reap, if not in his present life, then in one of an infinite succession of lives that lie before him. For coupled with this belief in the inexorable sequence of cause and effect, is an almost universal belief in the transmigration of souls. A great deal might be said on this subject, but I must now pass on to another type of indigenous composition of great antiquity which has played an important part in the literature of India, namely the ballads sung by village bards.

The habit of recounting the deeds of Gods and heroes of dramatising history, so to speak—stretches back to pre-historic times and persists in the villages of India to the present day. And the vast collection of legend and folklore which has resulted from this practice may be said to be, in special measure, the contribution of the masses, as distinct from the intellectuals to the literature of India. To the Priesthood, nevertheless, must be given the credit for collecting and editing muchof the material which has thus been provided and for presenting it in the shape of two immense epics the "Maha Bharata" and the "Ramayana," which are to this day outstanding examples of this branch of Indian literature. They have been compared to the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" of Homer and they may be said to resemble them at least to this extent that the one is concerned with a great war for power between riva factions, while the other the wanderings and adventures of a king. They are, however, of a bulk before which their Greek counterparts pale into comparative insignificance the "Maha Bharata" alone being about eight times as long as the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" combined; while there is also interposed in it a famous dissertation of a relitgious and philosophical nature known as the "Bhagavad Gita," which is at once one of the most remarkable and the most treasured of the Hindu sacred books.

MAHOMEDAN INVASION.

About time of the Norman conquest of Great Britain, India was the scene of a powerful invasion —that of the Mahomedans, who, like the Aryan-immigrants 3,000 years before, poured down on to the plains of India through the mountain passess on the North-West, bringing with them a religion, a civilisation and artistic standards, differing profoundly from those of the Hindu peoples. To the art, and particulxrly to the architecture of India, they have made a striking contribution: many of the outstanding buildings of the country, such as the Taj Mahal, the world-famed tomb at Agra, and the mosques and palaces of many other cities, being in the main attributable to their genius. To the pictorial art of India they have likewise made a notable contribution. The miniatures of the Moghul school of painting are admirable portraits, the accuracy of the likeness being assisted by strict attention on the part of the artist to minute and delicate detail. Realism, rather than idealism, is the characteristic of Moghul art, the artist being concerned to reproduce faithfully what he saw, so that in any Mogghul landscape paintng for example, the various trees appearing in it can readily be identified. But it is precisely in this respect that the art of the invaders differed from the indigenous art of the Hindus, outstanding features of which are an attractive mysticism and imagination. These latter characteristics are due to the outlook of the Indian artist; for just as the Indian philosopher dismissed the world of matter as an illusion, so did the Indian painter or sculptor, seek to represent the reality which he detected behind the appearance of a thing, rather than the appearance of the thing itself. When an Indian artist wishes to convey the idea of infinite power as an attribute of the deity, he paints a figure with an unnatural number of heads or arms. To the Europeans to whom this mode of expression is unfamiliar the result is apt to seem fantastic. Not so, however, to the Indian; for these conventional forms, which he employs for this particular purpose, are traditional and are made use of in his literature as well as in his art. There is for example a passage in the "Bhagawad Gita" descriptive of a vision in which the hero of the battle is permitted for a moment, to see God as He is. He thus describes Him: "With mouths, eyes, arms breasts multitudinous. I see Thee everywhere, unbounded Form."

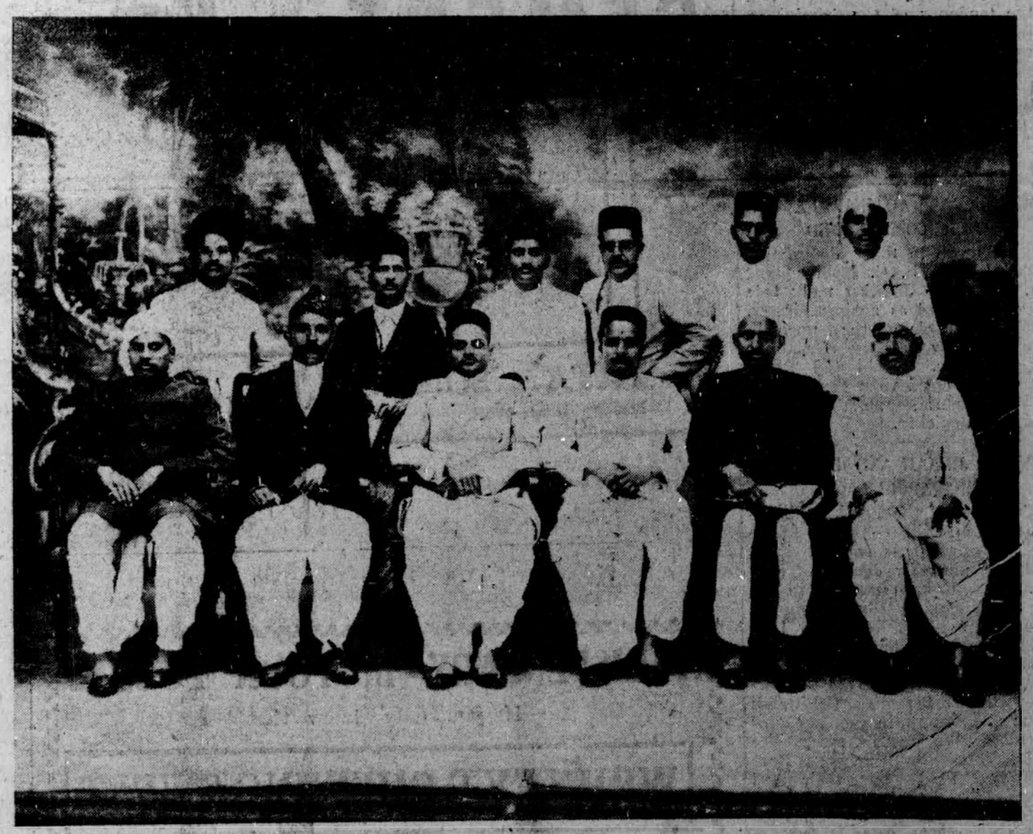
IDEALISM.

This kind of idealism in Indian art can be very attractive. Take, for example the conventional image of Buddha, seated cross-legged in an attitude of meditation which is to be seen in all Buddhist countries Judged by Western artistic standards it suffers from many imperfections. The face is expressionless and the whole figure is devoid of anatomical detail. There is nothing to indicate that the original possessed either veins, muscles or bonesl and from this point of view it might wel, be described as crude. Yet one realises, as one gazes at it, that it is producing on one's mind the exact effect intended; for it inevitably suggests the idea permanence in a world of flux of divine peace in a universe of easeless and tumultuous unrest. And if you attempt to analyse the factors which go to create impression you will be driven to the Conclusion that it is the very absence of detail that is chiefly responsible. There is nothing to divert the mind from the main idea suggested by the whole namely, immobility. All is at rest. You see before you the embodiment of that ideal which, throughout the ages. India has sought with an almost passionate tenacity—release from all activity; that perfect peace that passeth all human understanding which the Buddhists call Nirvana. and the Hindus, Moksha—liberation from the evil of existence, in a word—salvation.

BRITISH INFLUENCE.

Islam is not the only civilisation from without that has affected the development of Indian literature and art; and, in conclusion, I must refer briefly to the influence of another and more recent incursion—that of Great Britain. Until comparatively recent times the language of culture in India was Sanskrit, the old classical language of the Hindus, just as in England, up to the sixteenth century, the language of the cultured classes was Latin. It is indeed, less than a hundred years since the Indian peoples—awakened from their apathy by impact from the virile civilisation which flowed in upon them from the West—began to realise the literary possibilities of the languages of their daily life. In Bengal in particular was this the case. Here, as a result of the labours of a band of Indian scholars, the Bengali language gradually succeeded in combining the grace and dignity of Sanskrit with the directness and vigour of English and in becoming a live and artistic medium of expression. The result of this development was the appearance of a whole galaxy of modern Indian writers, including poets, dramatists and novelists. It may seem invidious to mention by name any one of the many who are already famous in the history of modern Indian literature Yet among the pioneers of the nineteenth century the name of Banking Chandra Chatterjee, the novelist, described by his admirers as the Walter Scott of India, stands out. While among living Indian writers the name of Rabindra Nath Tagore, winner of the Novel prize fo literature at once occurs to one as a poe and writer of outstanding eminence whose command of English is so great that his works, brilliant though they are in their original language, lose little when uttered by him in the English tongue. Here, then, we have a new milestone on the long road of Indian litirature and art—one which marks the beginning of an epoch, the possibilities of which may be dimly guessed at even though, as yet, they cannot fully be foreseen.

## MARWADI RELIEF COMMITTEE



Sitting from left to right:—Mr. Ramrakhdasjee Parasrampuria, Mr. Narandas Premji, Raja Govindlal Shivlal Motilal (President), Mr. Mahavir Prasadjee Pasari of Delhi, Seth Nagermalji Tewdiwala, Standing from left to right:—Mr. Kanhyalal Kalantri, Dr. Machve, Pandit Anman Prasad Banka and Mr. Nagjibhai andpryjee, Mr. K. G. Dhuru, Mr. Hanu Patel. (Co-workers).

The Committee did valuable services during the riots by giving food to some thousands of out-going passengers at Colaba, Grant Road, Victoria Terminus and Byculla, stations and distributing fruits to victims in different hospitals without any distinction of caste or creed.

## WOMAN WITH A MAN'S BRAINS

—:o:—

### Belgian Queen's Frank Talk

"The crown has meaning unless it is a symbol of service," remarked Queen Elisabeth of Belgium to me in her palace in Brussels, writes a special correspondent. Her voice, low and musical, was emphatic.

The reception-room contained old, somewhat worn furniture, two cabinets fleeled with Dresden China and large oil portrait of the late King Leopolid. The handles of the doors and of the cabinets were decorated with the royal crown.

The revenues if the royal establishment seem considerable until one finds how they must, be appropriated. The fixed charges—the royal "overhead"—amount to such a huge sum that there is often no money out of which a new suite of furniture can be bought. The Queen must, then, get along with a sofa that shows hard wear!

Queen Elisabeth motioned me to a chair placed at a considerable distance from her own. This is how the court etiquette indicates the gulf between a Queen and a commoner Her Majesty seemed a little embarrassed by meeting an interviewer at first. She prefers French as the language of conversation in everyday life but she speaks four European tongues perfectly.

Not content with being the wife of a King, a mother and a grandmother, the Queen boldly ventures into fields in which royalty is rarely at home. She is both a student of medicine and an exquisite violinist.

She shocked many conventional souls when some years ago she sponsored a movement for race hygiene.

"Yes," the Queen proudly replied to my question, "I am the president of the Society for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases."

"What," I asked, "persuaded your Majesty to accept the presidency of the organisation?"

"As a mother and as a Queen," she replied, "I know no work that is more important. I was associated in this sphere of activity with my friend the late Cardinal Mercier. I accepted, the priesidenly of the organisation to Smason to the that was an obstacle to the protectio of our children. The subject cannot be tackled effectively without knowledge and without the assistance of mothers."

"It must have taken courage for your Majesty to take the initiative in this movement."

"On the contrary," she replied with a regal sweep of her head, the world-wide conspiracy of silence on the subject made if my duty. To lead where other women, entangled by conventions and prejudice, might hesitate is the finest privilege of bein a Queen."

"Does your Majesty believe in absolute equality between men and women?"

"They are not equals," the Queen replied; "they are different, biologically and mentally Men have creative, women have interpretative brains. Great actors, great violinists, great painters are often recruited from our sex. Women, however, are rarely great poets, neither are they likel to be originator of scientifi dioveries or new philosophic conceptions."

"What," I said, "of Mme. Curie?"

CLEVER RULERS.

"Ah, Mme. Curie," the Queen replied, "had phinomenal grains, a man's brains but she was—an exception."

"Women have been great rulers," I suggested.

"Indeed," the Queen replied, "they are always clever in the choice of their male advisers."

"Is it," I asked "possible for a Queen to function perfectly as a wife, mother and *housewife* in spite of her social functions and obligations?"

"Yes" the Queen unhasitatingly replied. "A Queen," she remarked, "need not emphasise the hosewife any more than any other woman who can serve in other ways. There is no reason why she should wield a broom or stew mutton herself if there are others who can take her place while she devotes herself to more congenial tasks."

"What is more important, to be Queen or a mother?"

"To be the mother of the future King."

Queen Elisabeth replied without hesitation.

"To what extent do you supervise the education of your children?

With the King, I supervise their education completely. Both parents must jointly assume the responsibility."

AT SCHOOL IN ENGLAND.

"As a student of psychology," I remarked. "your Majesty must realise how many handicaps are placed in the way of educating the children of Kings and Queens. Unconscious flattery and unconscious snobbery combine to destroy natural relations between the child and its teachers. How did your Majesty solve this problem?"

"Very simply," the Queen replied. "By putting my children in public schools. My oldest son was four and a half years in Eton. He also studied afterwards in a military school in Belgium. My second son was eleven years in the British Navy.

"My girl has been n school in England, in Florence, and in Brussels. Her treatment differs in no way from that of all other children. By rubbing against other children rough edgs are smoothed. Elders may sometimes be snobs. Nothing can change the native democracy of a child."

NO HANDICAP TO GENIUS.

In spite of her interest in medical work Queen Elisbeth reads steadily.

"Madame," I asked, "is royalty not a handicap for an artist?"

"Not for the artist" the Queen replied, "but for his career, because an artist should able to consecrate all his time to his art. Real genius always forges ahead and wins recognition. It overcomes even the disadvantage of royal blood. Carmen Sylva was a great poet, recognised as such in spite of the fast that she was a Queen."

"What is your Majesty's favourite instrument?

"The violin. Ysave is my master, I am one of his pupils."

"Is it true," I asked, "that your Majesty is writing your memoirs?"

To this question the Queen the Queen replied with an inequivocal "No."—The Sunday Despatch.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

—:o:—

Madras.—Somayajulu, Congress worker who was arrested at Tuticorin a few days before the arrival of the Simon Commission at Madras was released on giving an undertaking to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate that he would refrain from taking part in politics and delivering lectures for a period of one month. He furnished a personal security for Rs. 200.—Free Press.

Calcutta.—The appointment by Government of a purely medical committee to enquire into the causes of malaria in Bengal was forecasted by Sir Malcolm Watson, Principal Malaria Control Rose Institute at a meeting of the Anti-Malarial Society this evening.—Free Press.

## FORD IN 1929 WILL BREAK ALL RECORDS

—:o:—

### WORLD-WIDE ESTIMATE FIXES 2,100,000 AS SALES TOTAL

All records for production of Ford cars and trucks will be equalled, if not exceeded, during 1929, according to a statement issued by the Ford Motor Company yesterday. The statement deals with estimates provided by agencies throughout the world, and indicates the peak in the history of the company of 2,000,000 vehicles, reached in 1924, may be exceeded the coming year.

The announcement of the company was taken to indicate that the Ford company during the coming year, will employ more men than in the past.

Production reached 6,435 per day during the first week of December, a gain of 400 cars a day over the first week of November. The company's production has not yet reached the point where it can take care of outstanding orders for cars.

The statement of the company reads: "Advance estimates from branch plants of the Ford Motor Company all over the world indicate that the production of the new Ford cars and trucks during 1929 will equal if not exceed the previous record Ford production year of 1924.

EXPECTS TO SELL 2,100,000 IN 1929.

"That year the company made and sold more than two million cars and trucks. For 1929 Ford branch assembly and sales territories have estimated they will build and sell 1,800,000 cars and trucks in the United States and Canada and 300,000 more in other countries of the world. Production of the new passenger cars and trucks during the first week of December was at the rate of 6,435 per day, which was a gain of more than 400 cars per day over the production rate during the first week of November. During November, 105,891 cars and trucks were built and sold in the United States. The Canadian plant at Walkerville, Ont., produced 7,591 and all other foreign plants built and distributed 7,555. This made a total for the month of 121,037. December 2 marked the first anniversary of the introduction of the new Ford cars and trucks. During the year the company has built and sold 704,699 cars and trucks."

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